

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 11.

AN IMPORTANT OLEO RULING.

An important court decision affecting the retail handling of oleomargarine under the internal revenue regulations was recently made in the United States District Court. A retail oleo dealer was on trial charged with failing to destroy tax stamps on empty tubs. The judge upheld the contention of the defence that according to the interpretation of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner a retail dealer need not cancel the stamps while the tub contains any of the oleomargarine which had come in it originally. Whenever an original stamped package is emptied the dealer must promptly, according to one section, destroy the stamp. By the first section, however, the judge holds it is manifest that the tub is not emptied, even though the contents have been removed, if part of the original product is left in the tub or even on top of it.

BRITISH CANNED MEAT REGULATIONS.

Announcement was made in the British Parliament this week that a bill would be soon introduced regulating the importation, preservation and distribution of canned meats. This announcement was brought out by inquiries from those who are still under the influence of last year's agitation against American meats. This agitation revealed revolting conditions in British preserved meat plants due to lack of organized inspection, and now general legislation is demanded.

The agitation resulted in a complete vindication of American canned meats by all the investigators sent to America by the British authorities, and in the announcement that the government would continue to make contracts for American meats for British army uses.

OBJECT TO NEGRO INSPECTOR.

Complaint has been made by Pittsburg packers because of the assignment there of a colored assistant inspector. Ernest Walker, a colored man, who had been assigned to Kansas City, was transferred to Pittsburg and has been working there ever since, in spite of appeals by Pittsburg packers to have him removed. The government inspector in charge at Pittsburg, Dr. Ainsworth, considered the negro a competent man and kept him there, and his superiors at Washington sustained him when appeal was made.

PACKERS' ASSOCIATION TO STOP TRADE ABUSES

Some time ago members of the American Meat Packers' Association—which embraces practically all the concerns of consequence in the industry, both small and large—were asked to express their opinion on two matters of importance in business practice which have been giving the trade cause for serious thought for some time. One was the attitude of the trade toward the habit of customers in returning meats which had been accepted because they were alleged to be in bad order. The other was the practice of giving credit to purchasers of car lots of meats and meat food products.

These questions were brought up by members of the association who considered them abuses requiring action, and the general consensus of opinion in the trade was sought concerning them. From the replies received the secretary of the association reports that the verdict is practically unanimous against both these trade evils. It is proposed to discuss them further and to take such action at the next meeting of the association as may be deemed proper.

It has been suggested that packers should refuse to accept the return of fresh, smoked or dry salt meats after the customer has kept them a certain length of time. Such products are perishable, and if the purchaser finds, after he has had them on sale for some time, that the unsold portion is in bad order, it is believed that he has no right to return them to the packer and demand his money back.

It is contended that the dealer is responsible for their condition after he receives them, provided they bear the government stamp showing their soundness, and if they get in bad condition through his own negligence or lack of facilities, he should expect to stand the loss. The trade seems to be of the opinion that the return of such goods should be refused, provided they have once been accepted, and provided it is not clearly shown that they are spoiled because of improper manufacture.

The question of credits is one of wide range. In this instance the discussion is confined to the habit of giving credit to purchasers of car lot goods, a practice which is a hardship on the packer because it ties up large amounts of his money. The packer is invariably compelled to pay cash for his raw material, but he must give long credits

to the buyers of his products and thus tie up his capital, to say nothing of his credit risks.

The opinion of the trade is practically unanimous, judging from the reports received, that in all such cases credit should be refused, and sight draft should go with bill of lading, as is the practice elsewhere. It is also apparently the opinion that buyers of small lots should not be given over a week or ten days credit.

The discussion of these topics was begun and will be continued through association channels for the purpose of arousing and crystallizing opinion, so that something definite may possibly be done at the next annual meeting of the association. In the meantime, individual members will presumably take such action as they see fit in conformity with the apparent sentiment of the trade.

The bulletin issued this week by Secretary McCarthy dealing with these matters is as follows:

Referring to Bulletin No. 20.—Returned Meats.—The replies received indicate the unanimous belief of the trade that there should be some reform of the abuses in this direction. The consensus of opinion is that no goods should be received in return after acceptance at delivery, except such as are clearly spoiled because of improper manufacture.

Referring to Bulletin No. 22.—Credits.—The almost unanimous opinion is that on carload lots of meat-food products shipments should be made sight draft with bill of lading; that on small lots credit should not extend over one week or ten days. An immense amount of packing house capital is constantly tied up in long credits, whereas the packer pays cash for all raw material. The interest loss to the trade is a very large sum.

No action can be taken on either of the foregoing problems at this time, but as there is practically unanimous opinion on them the trade should take such individual action as it may see fit. Both will doubtless be discussed at the annual meeting and action taken if possible. Your secretary has not made inquiry as to the legality of such action, but that feature may very properly be discussed at the same time.

The object in sending out such bulletins is to promote discussion in the trade previous to the meeting, and therefore to prepare for an intelligent personal discussion of practical topics. If further bulletins of a similar nature are desired by the membership, this office will appreciate suggestions for subjects.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY,
Secretary.

New York, March 15, 1907.

PROPOSED ILLINOIS FOOD LAW.

The bill before the Illinois Legislature, providing a new set of food regulations intended to follow the standard of the federal law, has been amended to suit the butter, milk and cheese interests, and is now said to be in a fair way to adoption. As usual, the dairy and cheese interests have been given the widest latitude in the coloring and manipulation of their products, but the meat and oleo interests have been bound down so as to crush all competition which would hurt the farmers.

The bill follows the lines of the national law in the definition of misbranding and adulteration, and in the prohibition of harmful preservatives. Like the federal law, it permits the use of a preservative externally on meat products, etc., which may be removed mechanically or by maceration in water before using. It is also provided that the provisions of the act shall be construed as applying only when such products are ready for consumption, which permits the use of proper preservatives to keep the products in condition until the kitchen is reached.

The sections on lard and lard substitutes read as follows:

Section 32. **Illegal Lard**—No person shall within this State manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, as lard, any substance not the legitimate and exclusive product of the fat of the hog.

Section 33. **Lard Substitute**—No person shall manufacture for sale within this State, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell as lard, or as a substitute for lard, or as an imitation of lard, any mixture or compound which is designed to take the place of lard, and which is made from animal or vegetable oils or fats other than the fat of the hog, or any mixture or combination with animal or vegetable oils or fats, unless the tierce, barrel, tub, pail or package containing the same shall be distinctly and legibly branded or labeled, in letters not less than one inch in length, with the name of the person, firm or corporation making the same, together with the location of the manufactory, and the words "Lard Substitute" or "Adulterated Lard" as the case may be.

Section 34. **Person Selling Imitation or Substitute for Lard to Inform Purchaser**—It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any "Lard Substitute" or "Adulterated Lard," as herein defined, without informing the purchaser thereof, or the person or persons to whom the same is offered for sale, that the substance sold or offered for sale is "Lard Substitute" or "Adulterated Lard" as the case may be.

The section relating to the coloring or making of butterine in imitation of butter contains these clauses:

Section 37. No person shall coat, powder or color with annatto or any coloring matter whatever, any substance designed as a substitute for butter, whereby such substitute or product so colored or compounded shall be made to resemble butter.

No person shall combine any animal fat or vegetable oil or other substance with butter or combine therewith, or with animal fat or vegetable oil, or combination of the two, or with either one, any other substance or substances, for the purpose or with the effect of imparting thereto a yellow color or any shade of yellow so that such substitute shall resemble a yellow or any shade of genuine yellow butter, nor introduce any such coloring matter or such substance or substances into any of the articles of which the same is composed.

There are the usual regulations concerning

labelling butter substitutes, etc. The law prohibits the killing of calves for veal less than three weeks old, or the sale of such meat.

PRESERVATIVES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The bill amending the Pennsylvania State Food Law now under discussion in the Legislature of that State is being actively advocated by the food and business interests of the State. The only opposition it is meeting is from Commissioner Warren's food department, which opposes any change in the present law giving the commissioner autocratic power. The advocates of the bill are willing to leave the question of the harmfulness or permissibility of preservatives to the advisory board provided by the bill, but the food department does not want any such interference with its sway. Its opposition crystallizes in this demagogic statement of the food department's attorney: "I shall not give my consent to a provision which makes it possible to put a single drop of poison in any article which the people are expected to eat!"

The present law absolutely prohibits the introduction of alleged harmful ingredients. The new bill describes an article as adulterated "if it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient, which may render such article injurious to health." The use of the word "may," it is claimed by the food department, removes the absolute prohibition and gives the proposed advisory board and the food commissioner power to determine whether a certain article, with preservatives added, is harmful. Friends of the bill, practically every maker and dealer in food products in the State, believe the use of preservatives in certain foodstuffs is wise and beneficial, and expect, in event the bill passes, to convince the advisory board that this is true.

GROWTH OF LEATHER INDUSTRY.

According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor the leather industry contributed \$150,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States in 1906, against \$55,000,000 in 1896. These figures include the imports and exports of leather and its manufactures and imports and exports of hides and skins. The value of hides and skins imported in 1906 was about \$84,000,000, while in 1896 the value was \$21,000,000. Over \$45,000,000 worth of leather and its manufactures were exported in 1906, against \$19,000,000 in 1896, while the value of these articles imported in 1906 amounted to \$18,000,000. The value of hides and skins exported in 1906 was nearly \$2,000,000.

Of the \$45,000,000 worth of leather and its manufactures exported, \$9,500,000 represented boots and shoes, \$25,000,000 upper leather, \$8,000,000 sole leather and the remainder, \$2,500,000, harness and saddles, etc. The United Kingdom took nearly \$2,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, \$13,333,000 worth of upper leather, and \$6,500,000 worth of sole leather in 1906, against \$250,000, \$7,333,000 and \$5,333,000, respectively, in 1896. The other countries which took large quantities of fur boots and shoes were Canada with \$1,125,000 worth; West Indies, exclusive of Porto Rico, \$2,333,000; and Mexico, \$1,500,

600; Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, South America, Australia and various sections of Asia and Oceania, all took greater or less values of boots and shoes, and, besides, many of these countries were good customers for other classes of leather.

Of cattle hides, Argentina sent to this country in 1906 \$5,000,000 worth, India over \$2,000,000, Canada, \$2,333,000, France \$2,000,000 and Mexico more than \$1,000,000. The imports of goatskins amounted to \$32,500,000, of which India contributed nearly \$11,000,000 worth, Mexico \$2,500,000, France \$2,000,000, China \$3,125,000, and, besides, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Argentina, Arabia and Russia each sent more than \$1,000,000 worth.

VIOLATIONS OF CATTLE SHIPPING LAW.

Western railroad managers are said to be in a panic over preparation by the Department of Justice at Washington to prosecute violations of the law providing that cattle shall be removed from trains, watered and fed after each run of 28 hours. The department of justice has made up more than 700 cases against various roads, mostly in the West, for alleged violations. The district attorneys in the various districts in which prosecutions are to be brought have been instructed, it is said, to spare no pains to secure convictions and to seek to have the maximum penalty of \$500 imposed in each case in which conviction is secured. The law was recently amended to permit extension of the time limit to 32 hours at the request of the shipper, and livestock interests have been much interested in securing its enforcement as amended. They hope to use the law as a club to compel better service in getting stock to market.

PACKING PROGRESS AT OMAHA.

Packers at South Omaha report a very busy season beginning, and several of the plants have made improvements and additions to increase their capacity. Swift & Company are awaiting the completion of the new killing house. This structure will be one of the most complete and up-to-date killing plants in the world. Cattle, hogs and sheep will be all killed in the same building. The building is constructed upon caissons, some of which are sunken to the depth of sixty-two feet. It is thought that the structure will be in working shape by the first of August.

At the Armour plant the oleo building has been reconstructed and the department is in full operation. The company does not contemplate any further construction this year. The Omaha Packing Company has practically completed the reconstruction of the old Hammond plant. All departments are now running in full capacity. The Cudahy Packing Company is to erect an office building just south of the old office and it will be one of the largest offices in the West.

READ THE BEST BOOKS.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce of machines they make.

GERMAN TARIFF TRUCE MAY BE EXTENDED

It was reported from Washington this week that the German Government had agreed to a further extension of the truce between the two governments, by which the maximum German tariff rates are not imposed on American goods. This is said to have been due to a German realization of the difficulties confronting the American administration, and in spite of the adjournment of Congress without having taken any steps toward either reciprocal arrangements or tariff revision.

The present truce was to have expired July 1, but it is now said it will be extended until our government can accomplish something in the direction of German desires. Though the meat trade, which is so vitally interested in an agreement with Germany, was much disappointed at the inaction of the government up to the adjournment of Congress, a further extension of the German truce will be pleasing to it and will permit a continuance of export trade with that country for the time being at least.

Germany's favorable attitude is understood to be due to the good impression made by the North Commission on its recent visit to Berlin, and to a belief that President Roosevelt really means to accomplish something in the line of reciprocal arrangements or tariff or customs concessions. Reports from Washington say that the President will now go further than mere administrative tariff con-

cessions and will have a formal commercial treaty ready for the regular session of Congress, which begins in December. In the meantime it is said that such concessions will be made to Germany as can be made without a change of the law and that our customs officials will receive the intimation that while there must be no favoritism to German imports there must at the same time be no antagonism to such imports as it is claimed there has been in the past.

Should the President find he cannot secure the ratification of the proposed treaty and cannot, moreover, obtain the necessary legislation to permit administrative changes, he still has another expedient at hand, namely, the enlargement of the list of articles contained in section 3 of the Dingley act to enable him to make Germany concessions which will be accepted as sufficient recompense for her minimum tariff. Section 3 authorizes the President to grant, by executive proclamation, a reduction of the rates on certain specified articles in return for concessions from the nation to which the reduction is granted. At present the list of articles contained in section 3 is limited, but it is believed that Congress can be induced to extend the list until the administration is clothed with a power which will enable it to meet the necessities growing out of the extended adoption by foreign nations of the maximum and minimum tariff policy.

ARGENTINA TAKING OUR BRITISH BEEF TRADE

From where did Great Britain draw her outside meat supply ten years ago? Whence does she draw it now? What has brought about the change in the source of her supply? What does it all mean to American producers and American trade?

These are questions that should be of vital interest to at least a great many millions of the eighty odd millions of American citizens who are concerned in the future welfare of American agriculture, the supremacy of the American livestock industry and the maintenance of friendly and most valuable trade relations abroad, says Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Great Britain, which of course in the main means England, has long been regarded as the greatest meat-consuming nation on earth. Densely populated and limited in area of grazing and agricultural lands adapted to livestock production, she has long been compelled to seek beyond the borders of her own possessions the beef, pork, mutton and other of their products which the animals of her own domain failed to provide in increasing quantities year after year.

Ten years ago her annual imports of live food animals numbered 618,366 cattle and 611,504 sheep. Aside from that she brought in 3,010,387 cwt. of dressed beef and 3,193,276 cwt. of frozen mutton from various countries. This was back in the year 1897.

At that time the United States was providing 67.3 per cent. of all the live cattle she took, 30.6 per cent. of the live sheep and 70.2 per cent. of the dressed beef.

Coming up to the year 1900—the fourth year of the ten-year period—it will be found

that dressed meats had gained favor and 4,128,130 cwt. of beef and 3,392,850 cwt. of frozen mutton had been imported, while the imports of live cattle had fallen to 495,134 head and sheep to 382,822 head. Of these imports of live animals the United States still furnished 70.7 per cent. of cattle and 37.3 per cent. of sheep and 69.5 per cent. of the dressed beef.

Argentina was then sending Britain very little dressed beef, but around 80,000 live cattle a year, or about 12 to 17 per cent. of the cattle she imported. During the last half of the year 1900 an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Argentina, which had been making conspicuous gains in the matter of providing live stock for British trade, resulted in an embargo being imposed against both cattle and sheep, reducing the percentage of live cattle sent from that country to 7.8 per cent. of the number brought into Great Britain against 16.9 per cent. the year before.

With the establishment of this barrier against their live cattle and sheep in 1900 Argentine shippers and large producers were forced to seek new arrangements for an outlet. The only means was through dressed beef and an expansion of the frozen mutton trade.

At the end of the year 1901, or at the half-way point of the ten-year period, it was found that imports of dressed beef in Great Britain and increased to 4,508,746 cwt., a gain of almost 1,500,000 cwt. on the trade five years before. Of this increased volume the United States had been fully holding its own, showing 70.5 per cent., while Argentina had drawn chiefly from Australasia and other

countries for her 17.1 per cent. of British trade in dressed beef.

The year 1901 was one of remarkable events in America's meat trade with Great Britain. With Argentina wholly out of the trade in live cattle and sheep the United States sent 81.8 per cent. of the total of 494,225 live cattle and 78.2 per cent. of the 381,481 live sheep imported into Britain that year.

The next "beef famine year" of 1902—when prices for all classes of livestock in the United States rose to the most extravagant figures paid in twenty years, cattle to \$9, hogs to \$8.25 and mutton, sheep and lambs to \$6.50 and \$7.60, respectively—marked the beginning of the decadence of our export trade in beef. In 1901 it had been up to a total of 3,180,291 cwt. Next year it fell to 2,290,465 cwt., or to 61.8 per cent. of the total imports taken into Britain, while Argentina exports increased to 24.9 per cent.

In 1903 Great Britain was prevailed upon to lift for a portion of the year the embargo against Argentina and the latter country immediately began forwarding livestock, sending in that year 27,817 cattle and 82,941 sheep, the latter representing 23.4 per cent. of the total British imports of live sheep for the year. But another outbreak of the disease speedily put an end to this and the embargo was again placed, to be rigidly maintained to this date against all pleadings for removal.

Since that year there has been an exceedingly rapid increase in Argentina's trade in dressed beef, and frozen mutton trade has been constantly of large volume. Her beef trade has mounted from 27.7 in 1903 to as high as 51.2 per cent. of the entire imports of beef into Britain in the year 1905 and the last year—1906—was 50.6 of the entire business.

This reveals the plain and unwelcome fact that the United States has been steadily receding from her conspicuous position in dressed beef trade with Great Britain. In 1903 we had 64.8 per cent. of it, the next two years we dropped more than 10 per cent. a year, and last year did not quite hold our own at the alarmingly reduced percentage of trade with Great Britain.

In the year 1905 Argentina for the first time in the history of business relegated us to second place in dressed beef exports, sending into Great Britain 2,580,152 cwt. of beef, against our 2,232,206 cwt., or showing 51.2 per cent. of the entire trade against our 44.3 per cent.

This year she again leads us with a total of 2,795,913 cwt., against our 2,426,644, or as 50.6 per cent. is to 43.9. Australasia sent in 5 per cent. and the other countries only 5 per cent., showing that Argentina is the only really formidable rival with which we are contending as far as trade with Great Britain is concerned.

Now as to the matter of this rapidly increasing dressed beef trade of Argentina, which is of such importance when viewed from the standpoint of American producers. It appears that Argentina especially has become such a formidable competitor for our trade in dressed beef that the lawmakers and executive powers of this country should know that any public question that might tend to prejudice foreign consumers against

(Continued on page 35.)

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, Chickasha, I. T., will install a 60-ton cottonseed oil mill.

The slaughter house of Charles Kimmen, at Altoona, Pa., was destroyed by fire on March 11.

The Ashland Leather Company, Ashland, Ky., has increased its capital stock from \$110,000 to \$125,000.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company of Farmersville, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

It is reported that a cottonseed oil mill is to be erected at Rule, Tex., by a number of Kansas City capitalists.

The explosion of an ammonia pipe in the packing plant of D. Levi & Co., Chicago, Ill., last week, caused a damage of \$3,000.

Swift & Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable April 1. Books close March 16 and reopen April 2.

The plants of the Combahee Fertilizer Company and Macmurry Fertilizer Company at Charleston, S. C., have been damaged by fire.

The directors of the American Can Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 18.

Armour & Company is reported as making arrangements for enlarging its fertilizer plant at Augusta, Ga., by the installation of mixing plant, acid tanks, etc.

It is reported that Swift & Company will establish a \$100,000 cotton oil refinery at North Charlotte, N. C., also that lard will be manufactured at this branch.

The Radel Leather Manufacturing Co., Montclair, N. J., has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock by John J. Radel, Owen E. Fox and James B. Reilly.

The firm of F. C. Parker & Son, of Arlington, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in leather, with \$50,000 capital stock. President and treasurer, W. C. Parker, of Woburn.

The firm of K. Kaufmann & Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock to deal in leather by K. Kaufmann, A. Kaufmann and M. Alexander.

The Victor Fire and Leather Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by V. K. Sturges, R. B. Bailey, R. B. Weaver, R. E. Wells and J. K. Fiske.

The Home Packing Co., Allegheny City, Pa., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, by C. A. Claus, of Carrick, Pa.; A. W. Forsyth, B. Avon and G. L. Kambach, of Pittsburgh.

A stock company of De Soto, Mo., butchers and business men, capitalized at \$10,000, has been organized to purchase the De Soto packing house and engage in the slaughtering and packing business.

The Leather Products Co., of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, to manufacture leather goods. President, G. C. Bosson, Jr.; treasurer, W. P. Rankin, Boston.

The Royal Packing Company, of Milton, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. Directors: O. S. Betts, N. N. White, J. M. Robins, of Milton, and J. P. Wilton, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Jacob Levy Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in cattle and livestock, fat, bones, hides, etc., by J. Levy, 1335 Madison avenue, New York City; L. Weil and S. Ginsberger, Mount Vernon.

John Chmiell & Co., of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to manufacture soap, perfume, etc. President A. Garcean, 15 State street, Boston; treasurer, G. L. Osgood, Jr., Boston, and clerk, A. A. Highlands, Brookline, Mass.

The corporation of H. Block, of Brooklyn, has filed articles of incorporation, with \$10,000 capital stock. The directors are: Simon.

Gabriel and Barbara Block and Rosa B. Lowenthal and Meier Steinbrink, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The company proposes to deal in live stock.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the United States Leather Company, which was to have been held on March 12, to ratify the merger of the company with the Central Leather Company, has been again postponed, on account of the litigation against the plan, until March 26.

Site has been secured at Chickasha, I. T., by the Apache Cotton Oil Mill Company for the erection of its cottonseed oil mill and refinery. An 8-press, 15-ton mill with a capacity of 160 tons of seed, to cost about \$100,000 and a refinery to have a capacity of 500 barrels costing \$50,000 will be erected. John Le Clerq, of Paris, Tex., is vice-president of the company.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Palouse, Wash.—The Palouse Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$4,500 to \$5,000.

Monroe, Wis.—The Southern Wisconsin cheese makers plan the erection of a large cold storage plant at this place.

Boston, Mass.—The Abington-Whitman Ice Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by F. W. Smith, Frank F. Downes and R. S. Barlow.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.—The plant of the Golden Lion Brewery Company has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

Dallas, Tex.—The Central Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by J. A. Barnard, J. S. McKinley, F. H. Lawrence and J. L. Dreibelis.

Elm Grove, W. Va.—Moore & Duncan have commenced the erection of their ice cream factory here. An ice factory will be erected later on.

FISHER WILL BECOME A BROKER.

L. H. Fisher, for many years with Nelson Morris & Company, has resigned the position of department manager of by-products and will enter the brokerage business on his return from Europe about May 15. His experience and aggressiveness should assure his success.

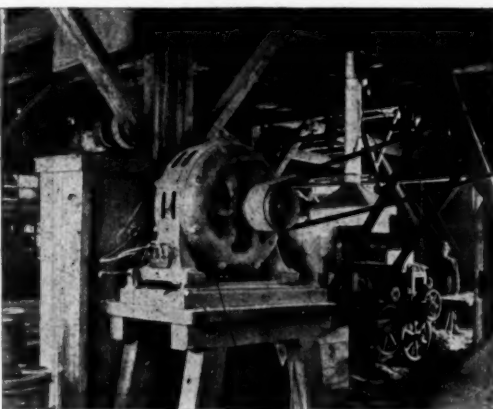
SIMPSON MAKES A FLYING VISIT.

William Simpson, of Liverpool, the well-known British commission merchant and provision contractor, arrived at New York this week for a brief business visit to the Eastern States and Canadian points. He will be in this country only about a fortnight, but expects to accomplish a great deal in that time. He is accompanied by Mrs. Simpson, and they are getting much pleasure out of their flying visit.

PROPOSAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1907. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, April 22, 1907, and will be immediately opened thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, plumbing, electric, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Geological Survey, the Howard University and the U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels, for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper, and hauling ashes and debris of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposal, etc., will be furnished on application: requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. J. R. GARFIELD, Secretary. M 16, 30

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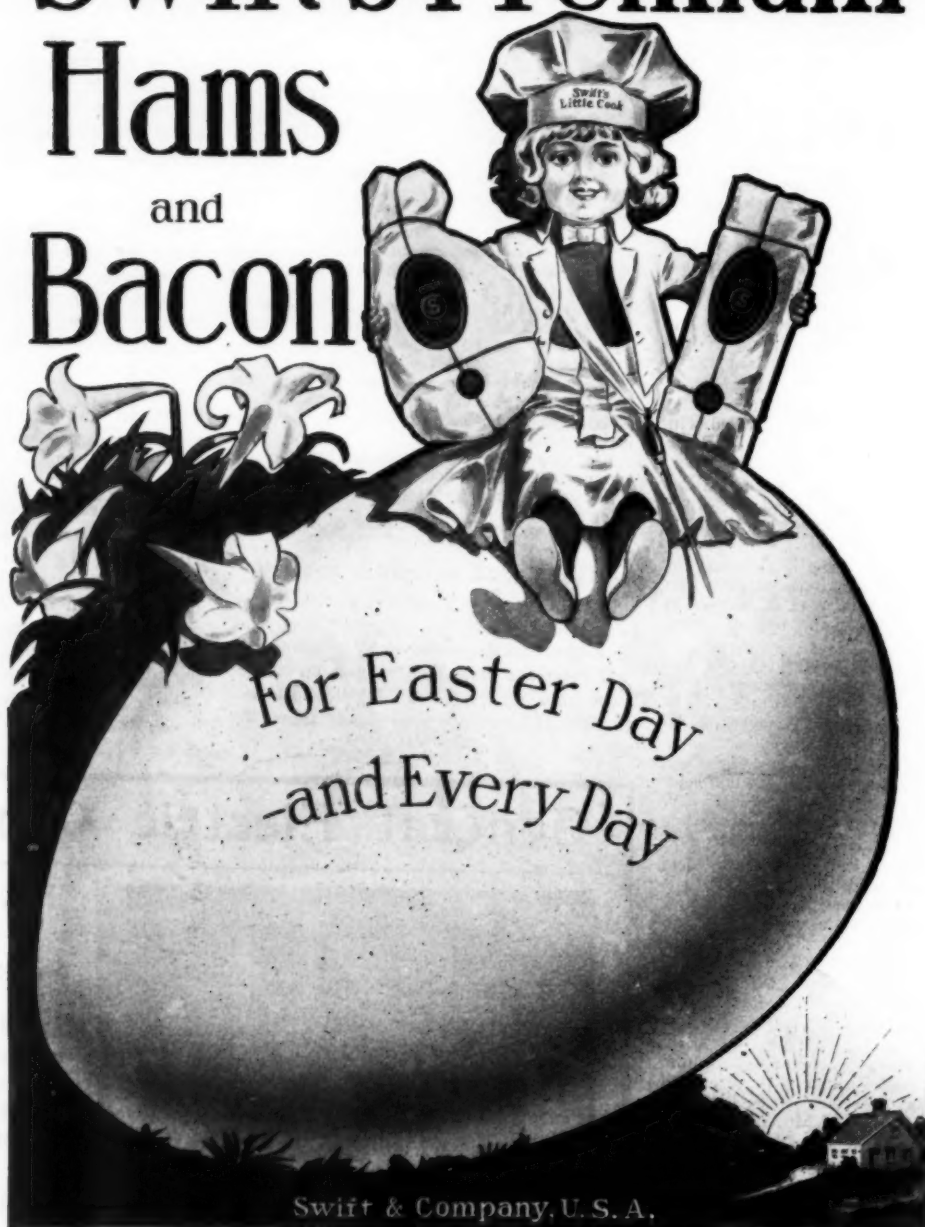
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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, O.

Vice-President, John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

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WHAT THEY KNOW NOT OF

Congress has so many lawyers in it that it may be said to be a body composed of members of that profession. Some Congressmen from other walks of life might also be included in the same category so far as their legislative minds are concerned, for they have fallen into the lawyer's habit of deciding all question by the sense of hearing and not of sight. There is little practical business knowledge in our national legislature because of these conditions, and the result is that highly important commercial propositions are decided by men who have neither practical training nor capacity for understanding the proper making of laws to govern the business of the country.

A striking instance of this condition of affairs was shown at the recent session of

Congress in considering the proposition of Senator Beveridge to compel inspected meat establishments to pay the cost of inspection. Not only the author of the measure, but many other Congressmen, were of the opinion that the packers should pay the cost, and various means of accomplishing this purpose were proposed. Outside of the merits of the question as to whether the packers should have the cost assessed against them—and that is clearly an erroneous proposal—the mere idea of passing a law which will decrease the profits of the packing house industry without there being opportunity to recoup the charge, shows the uncommercial reasoning of the Congressmen advocating it.

That an industry should have a charge of about \$4,000,000 placed upon it without causing a corresponding rise in the price of its products is absurd to a business man, yet the author of the bill says the "per carcass charge is so small that it cannot be figured into the selling price." Yet every business man knows that every charge, however small, is added into his total cost, and his selling price is fixed accordingly. The laws of supply and demand and cost and selling price are so closely related that they cannot be arbitrarily kept apart by arbitrary legislation, and certainly the influence of an added charge of \$4,000,000 would appear on the selling side of the market.

That is one explanation of the way the charge would be passed by the packer to the consumer. An even simpler method would be the addition of the carcass charge for inspection to the price of each carcass sold. A third means for recovery would be in buying livestock subject to inspection charges. Any way it is looked at the packers, as a class, would recover the cost of inspection, and the only final effect of such a measure would be to drive the smaller packers out of inter-State trade and to increase prices to the consumer.

When arguments of this nature have been made some Congressmen of the radical type have declared that if such means for recovery can be used, it indicates that the public is in the hands of the meat packers. Such declarations are the veriest rot to a business man, for it is a matter of everyday experience that when prices for raw materials, wages and other cost items go up the selling prices of finished products follow naturally. The packing house industry does not differ from others in this respect, and the attempt to frame a law for the mere purpose, openly avowed, of robbing the packers of \$4,000,000 cannot be too strongly condemned.

Another legislative weakness is shown by those who backed this measure in that they

have apparently given no consideration to the effect of it other than that they hoped to accomplish the purpose of decreasing packers' profits. Beyond that they saw nothing, and why they should be so violent even in that respect is hard to understand. Yet it is a fact that the Beveridge bill would not only fail to accomplish its purpose, but it would put scores of small packers out of inter-State trade, to the advantage of their large competitors; it would decrease the farmers' market for livestock accordingly, and there would be millions of animals sold without inspection by establishments now inspected.

Fortunately there is ample time before Congress meets again to educate its members to the dangers of the Beveridge proposition, though if Congress had more business men in it such measures would not assume so threatening an aspect.

FARMER AND CANNED BEEF

Government reports of the exports of meat products for the seven months of the fiscal year beginning with July and ending with January show that exports of canned beef in that time amounted in value to \$863,693, while for the same period of the previous year they had reached \$4,431,005. This is a falling off even more disastrous than the showing for the calendar year 1906, reference to which has already been made. The seven months referred to cover the period that has elapsed since the meat agitation of last spring began to get in its deadly work, and the losses reported indicate very fairly the cost of that agitation in one department of our foreign meat trade.

Packers of canned beef lost more than three and a half million dollars' worth of foreign business in seven months; their trade shrank in that time to one-fifth of what it had been the previous year. This was a heavy loss, and it was reflected at once in the market for canning cattle, for which there was practically no demand for months after the agitation. The market for this class of cattle has since recovered to some extent, owing to restored confidence and a renewed demand for canned meats at home. But producers of meat animals have felt the effects of the losses in foreign trade due to the meat scare, in spite of the great and growing home consumption of hog and beef products which has been a marked feature of recent months.

The average farmer and stock raiser has helped to carry the burden put upon the meat trade by the agitation, and he should be eager to assist in restoring confidence and in demanding action by the government which will aid in restoring lost foreign trade and in opening new outlets abroad for what he produces.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

YELLOW WASH FOR CANVASED MEATS.

The following recipe is given for a yellow wash for canvased meats: For every 100 pounds of ham or bacon take 3 pounds carytes (barium sulphate), 0.06 pounds glue, 0.08 pounds chrome yellow (lead chromate) and 0.4 pounds flour.

Fill a pail half full of water and mix in the flour, dissolving all the lumps thoroughly. Dissolve the chrome in a quart of water in a separate vessel and add the solution and the glue to the flour. Bring the whole to a boil and add the barytes slowly, stirring constantly. Make the wash the day before it is required. Stir it frequently when using and apply with a brush.

SOLUBILITY OF BONE MEAL.

According to a German chemical journal the use of bone meal is made very difficult owing to its slow solubility. By means of a German invention the bone meal can be made into an iron preparation which will make it more soluble. The invention has as its basis the fact that phosphate of lime with solutions of chloride, sulphate or nitrate of iron changes into phosphate of iron with the formation of chloride, proosphate or nitrate of calcium. Then there is added a concentrated solution of an iron oxid salt. In a little while the mass becomes solid. The resulting nitrate or chloride of calcium is washed out with preparations of chlorides or nitrates. The finely pulverized phosphate is very easily soluble in slightly acid solutions and also in certain salt solutions.

BORIC ACID IN CANNED MEATS.

From a bulletin issued by the Revenue Department of Canada it is learned that of 322 samples of canned and potted meats and similar products examined 15.8 per cent. were found to contain boric acid. This was the only preservative identified, though others were looked for. The quantity found was small, not exceeding the limit of one-half of one per cent. fixed by the English parliamentary commission. The use of this quantity had served to keep the contents of the

can in the best condition, without affecting the healthfulness or digestibility of the product—which was the object of the British regulation permitting the use of this infinitesimal quantity of borax.

METHOD OF COOLING MELTED FATS.

A United States patent describes a process for treating fat, which consists in heating such fat to a liquid or semi-liquid state, then while in this melted condition subjecting same to the action of a blast, and projecting said fat in a finely-divided condition by means of said blast on to a cooled moving surface adapted to receive same. The method further of cooling melted fatty substances consists in subjecting the substance to the action of a blast and projecting the fat therein contained in a finely-divided condition by means of said blast on to the surface of a rotating drum, then further cooling said fat locally at a point substantially diametrically opposite the point of deposit, and then removing said fat from the drum.

FORMULA FOR FINISHING SOAPS.

Insoluble soaps, such as those of lime, alumina, zinc, etc., are mixed at a high temperature with fatty bodies or hydrocarbons so as to form a homogeneous mass. Weighting materials such as talc, kaolin, etc., can be added to this material. The insoluble soaps may be previously prepared or may be obtained in the fatty mixture by double decomposition between a fatty acid and a metallic hydroxide such as aluminum hydroxide. This material, when applied to fabrics or paper yields a finish which is highly insoluble and also resistant to mechanical treatment.

DECOLORIZING TANNING EXTRACTS.

Tanning extracts to be decolorized are treated with a mixture of hypophosphorous and phosphorous acids, or salts of these acids with sulphurous acid, or sulphites, bisulphites and hypophosphites. Such mixtures have marked reducing and decolorizing powers, which are increased by the addition

of formalin and the application of a certain amount of heat. The quantities of the decolorizer and the temperature of the reaction depend upon the nature of the tanning material.

GLUE HANDLING.

Since Friman Kahrs' articles in The National Provisioner, published in 1899 under the heading, "How Can the Glue Business Be Made More Profitable?" there have from time to time appeared in the trade papers articles from Mr. Kahrs on glue and kindred subjects. Some of these articles have now been made up in book form for the purpose of enlightening consumers on the use of glue. The subject is treated with considerable consistency, and there have been favorable comments on the book from different quarters. Mr. Kahrs has had considerable experience in this line of work and it was to be expected that his book would give new and valuable information on glue topics.

For the glue makers there is a bit of startling news in a paragraph on page 26 of the book. Here Mr. Kahrs refers to the problem of glue testing, stating that this problem has now been solved, and that he has been able to gauge and separate the strength in glue with regard to the practical working capacity, and that subsequent years of practice among glue users in different trades has proven the reliability of his testing system.

If this is the case glue makers will find in this something of importance, and they ought to look into this matter at the first opportunity. As we see from another paragraph in the book, Mr. Kahrs is willing to make arrangements for the teaching of his system. If this matter is taken up the results for the whole glue trade should be of far-reaching importance.

This book on glue handling is a handy little volume in flexible binding, with two pockets in the cover, printed on writing paper. The price is \$1. It can be had, postage paid, at publisher's price, upon application to The National Provisioner, New York.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE CONWAY FAT BACK SKINNER.

The Conway Fat Back Skinner is a machine which has been universally adopted by those packers who are skinning a large number of fat backs. The work which is done by this machine is said to be perfect, and it does not require a second operation to remove the excess fat. The machine also skins the entire back and does not leave a piece on the end which has to be cut off, thereby decreasing the value of the skin. It

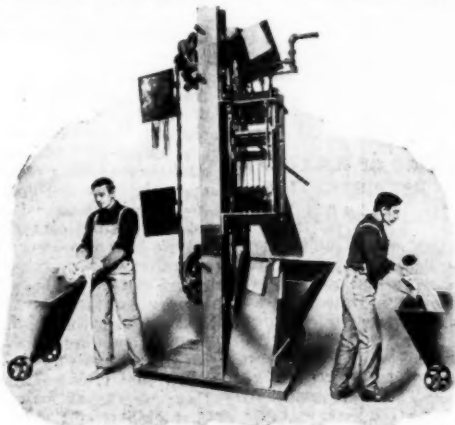
USE AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATION.

The Vinton Colliery Company, of Vinton, Pa., has contracted for a one and one-half ton complete automatic refrigerating and ice-making system, to be furnished by The Automatic Refrigerating Company, of Hartford, Conn.

St. Mary's College, North East, Pa., has recently contracted with The Automatic Refrigerating Company to increase the size of their automatic refrigerating plant from 2

manager. He is thereby thoroughly fitted by his long years of experience in crucible making to be an authority on the subject, as he certainly is.

The purpose of the book is to instruct users of crucibles as to their proper use, and the dangers of abuse of crucibles. It tells what graphite is, and why crucibles are made of it. It tells why crucibles must be made of flake graphite. The book also carries much allied information, it gives the proportions of metal in commonly-used alloys. It tells the freezing, fusing and boiling points of various substances. It gives the specific gravity of various metals and other commodities. It gives the comparative value of fuels, and much other information of value in the foundry.



THE CONWAY FAT BACK SKINNER.

is a well-known fact that the skins of the hogs when tanked are of little value, and any house killing a large number of hogs each day cannot afford to do without a back fat skinning machine.

Full information relative to the Conway machine can be obtained by addressing the manufacturers, William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago, Ill.

BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Sales of Barber refrigerating machinery and equipment recently made by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co. are as follows:

Terrell Bros. & De Garmo, Marshall, Mo., creamery, 5-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

Alva Creamery, Alva, Okla., 3-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

Caney Ice and Cold Storage Co., Caney, Kas., 10-ton ice-making machine, brine system.

Naperville Co-operative Creamery Co., Naperville, Ill., 5-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Morse Produce Co., Granite Falls, Minn., produce, 4-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system; 17-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

American Glue Co., Hammond, Ind., glue, 17-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

St. Joseph's Home, Peekskill, N. Y., 10-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Frank Dunning, Bedford, Ia., 10-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Northern Hotel Co., Billings, Mont., 3-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

P. B. Merrill Co., Billings, Mont., packing house, 40-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

T. B. Wright and associates, Murray, Ky., 6½-ton ice-making machine, brine system.

to 3 horsepower, equivalent to from 1,700 to 2,800 pounds refrigerating duty per 24 hours.

Wagner Bros., of Baltimore, Md., who have recently moved their beef house from 109 West Camden street to 312 South Eutaw street, have contracted with The Automatic Refrigerating Company to supply them with a 4-ton automatic refrigerating system.

Dr. G. P. Davis, of Hartford, Conn., has recently installed a small refrigerating plant at his private residence at 30 Woodland street, Hartford, Conn. The equipment was supplied by The Automatic Refrigerating Company.

A BOOK ABOUT CRUCIBLES.

"Crucibles, Their Care and Use" is the title of the handsomest as well as the most comprehensive book ever published on the subject of graphite crucibles, which are also known as plumbago or black lead crucibles. It is a book which should be in the hands of everyone interested in the melting of the various metals. It should be placed in every public library and in the library of every college that has a mechanical department. The author of this very complete work is Mr. John A. Walker, vice president, treasurer and general manager of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Mr. Walker has been connected with the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company for forty years, and for thirty-nine has been an officer and director of the company and its general

RECIPES, FORMULAS AND PROCESSES.

A compendium of valuable technical information covering a wide and diverse field has recently been published under the title of "Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes." It includes formulas alike for the housewife and for the chemist, for the artisan and for the manufacturer, in encyclopaedic form. There is hardly a substance employed in any of the arts and manufactures the production of which is not fully explained. If there is anything under the sun which is to be made, mended, or handled in any way, this book will give the details of its manufacture or manipulation.

The subjects have been arranged in alphabetical order, interspersed with copious cross-references. In every case the editor has drawn upon authoritative works and periodicals written or conducted by specialists in their particular fields. Thus the processes and formulas on leather and its preparation have been gleaned from standard sources on skins, hides and tanning. The work treats of candles, soaps, oils, tanning and other industries in a long list, and under the general heading of foods contains much concerning meat processes, preservatives, etc. The volume is edited by Gardner D. Hiscox, M. E., and its price is \$3, bound in cloth, or \$4 in three-quarter French Morocco binding. It is on The National Provisioner's list of book bargains, and may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, New York.

FANS FOR PACKING HOUSES.

Numerous sales of electric propeller fans ranging from 18 inches upwards are reported by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., including orders for the Beech Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y., and the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester, N. Y.—Riley & Dietrich have incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 to conduct an ice and cold storage business. W. S. Riley, G. Dietrich and S. A. Leggett are the incorporators.

Carmen, Okla.—The Union Ice and Light Co. has been incorporated by J. F. North, C. L. Luming and F. N. Winslow. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Rockford, Ill.—The H. W. Carmichael Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to deal in dairy products, by H. W. Carmichael, E. A. Carmichael and L. C. Carmichael.

Jeffersontown, Ky.—The Jeffersontown Creamery Co. has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$6,000.

Boulder, Col.—The Consumers Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by C. B. Hagman and W. E. Hagman.

Danbury, Conn.—The Danbury Brewing and Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, by W. E. Henebry, W. G. Olmstead and Arthur G. Krom.

Springfield, O.—The Springfield Dairy Products Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by A. J. Petry, O. J. Roedel, E. P. Holman, J. F. Caldwell and C. P. Wyant.

Collinsville, Ill.—The Long Coal, Ice and Refrigerating Co. has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$20,000 and the incorporators Jesse Long, Jos. Long, G. F. Nichols, James Long and W. E. Hadley.

Boston, Mass.—The Arlington-Whitman Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. President, F. W. Smith, 120 Milk street; treasurer, F. W. Downes, 26 Myrtle street, Boston.

Canonsburg, Pa.—The Canonsburg Ice and Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock.

ICE NOTES.

Brookville, Ind.—It is reported that a Cincinnati man will erect an ice plant here.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Linseed Oil and Paint Co. will erect an ice plant in connection with its factory here. The

plant is to be in operation in sixty days and will have a capacity of 40-tons.

Louisville, Ky.—The Grocers' Ice Co. has been granted a permit for the erection of an ice and cold storage plant at Hancock and Main streets. It will be a three-story brick structure and will cost about \$26,000.

Fall River, Mass.—The Fall River Cold Storage Company, a Massachusetts corporation engaged in cold storage warehousing at Fall River, has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors whose claims amount to \$1,041.

Flushing, N. Y.—The ice plant that the city of New York had to buy to acquire title to the land surrounding Kissena Lake will be moved to Randall's Island, where it will be put in operation to supply the institution on the island with ice.

(Additional Refrigeration Notes on page 17.)

FREEZING AND STORING OF ICE CREAM BY MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

By W. A. Ohlhaber.*

I have looked into this subject quite thoroughly in the last two years, and in last season's efforts I went to work and got my own plant in shape to operate. In order to draw some lines of comparison between mechanical refrigeration and the old style way of freezing ice cream, I thought I would commence with the old style first, which I presume we are all familiar with. There are evidently many here who are more familiar with the mechanical part of refrigeration than I am myself.

I find since I have had this machine in operation that there are many benefits to be derived from it. There is, practically, but one thing to be taken into consideration as between the mechanical and the old-fashioned way; that is, the amount of goods a man makes; in fact, there is a certain point at which he cannot afford to be without mechanical refrigeration.

Commencing with the old way, we all know how we go at it to make ice cream. We

*Paper read before National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

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Most Water and Air-proof
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start out by crushing ice, putting it into our freezers and salting it, which makes the cost of freezing—the ice at about \$2.50 a ton, and the salt to freeze it and pack it—making the cost about 4.37 per hundred gallons. Every additional packing required by the cream adds approximately one-half to the cost of freezing. Now, we have the extra labor and slop and the dirt to contend with, and more than all, we have the customer to satisfy. And we all know when we come to dishing from a ten-gallon pot of cream—all who have been in a factory can realize what it is without having it explained thoroughly—when we come to dishing over a pot of cream, you know the conditions and you know what happens. You know that it takes time, and you know that there are a whole lot of things that are cleaner than transferring ice cream.

I figure that if a man is making at the rate of two hundred gallons of ice cream on an average, it is cheaper for him to run a mechanical process than it is the old way, for these reasons: The power that it takes to run the ammonia compressor and the water for cooling the ammonia and reducing it to the liquid state is practically all the cost there is to producing the cold air or the cold brine. This brine, of course, is circulated around to any part or place you wish. It is used to do the freezing and it is not wasted after it has been used. After once used in the freezers, in which process you have taken out from the brine anywhere from four degrees to ten degrees, it goes back through the return pipe into the brine tank, ready to be cooled again and go through the process it has recently gone through. It does not take so much energy to cool the brine over again because it has a great deal of cooling virtue left in it.

In the freezing part you draw your cream from these freezers; you are not scratching or scraping the old time paddle or dasher. That work is not done at all, the machine does that for you. That is one of the labor saving points, and you are not pulling your freezer from under your wheel to look at your batches and find that they are not quite ready to transfer and rolling them back again. That is another labor saver. You can see when the cream is ready to be drawn from the freezer by merely a glance, no effort being required,

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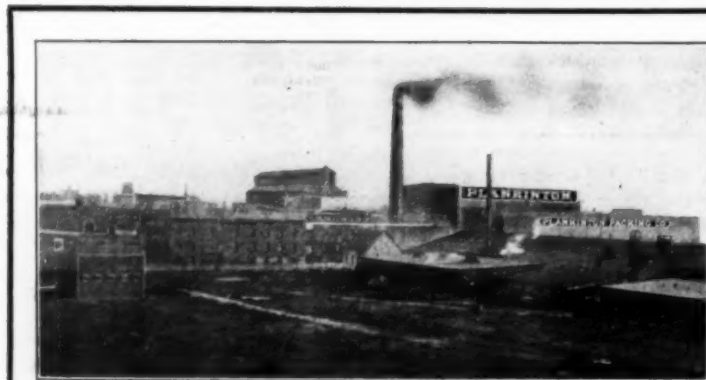
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General Offices, 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

and when it is ready you draw your cream from the freezer; it is taken away, probably, in a few minutes' time and another batch put into the freezer and the machine keeps going. That adds to the sanitation and cleanliness of the ice cream business, I would say, fifty per cent. I think I am not making it large enough for it is fully that or more.

We will go from that to the storing. The cream is taken from the freezers and instead of being packed in bins or tubs, which we have all done at times—although quite a few of us are getting rid of it now, we have all taken it from the freezers and packed it in bins or tubs which consumes half of the ice and two-thirds of the rock salt to pack it the first time—instead of packing it in bins or tubs you are merely taking it from the freezer and putting it into your storage tanks and that is the last of it. You don't have any man to hold responsible for your cream being soft, for if one can is right, and the brine is right, every can you have in your storage tank is right. It will ripen in there and be in a better condition—probably not as hard as you can get it by ice and salt, that is, for the time that you would leave it in there—but it is in better condition; it is in a nice condition to handle and it is in the condition that your customer wants it; and you are satisfied, when a can is taken from this storage tank and drawn out, that somebody has not neglected the repacking of it, or has gotten any salt water into it, thereby bringing complaints from customers.

I did at one time have the percentage of the labor saved figured out, but it has slipped my mind, as I did not mark it down at the time, but as near as I can explain it now, it is this: two men can go into a factory, one doing the mixing and the other attending to three or four freezers nicely. Those two men can make more cream than five men could in a factory in the old way, and handle it much easier and to a much better advantage all the way through, and certainly to a better advantage to the general public if the general public could see the inside of all our factories.

Now, in regard to cleanliness, in transferring cream with the ice and salt system, we get it all over the floor; we have the ice and salt all over the floor; it makes a sloppy, dirty place to be working in, and I know since I have had this machine in operation that it has made a saving on shoe leather and clothing to myself, because I can go in there and take out a can of cream or freeze a few batches of cream without much more than soiling my hands.

It is a labor saver and it is a money maker to anyone, where the business is large enough, to put in a machine. My brother and I put a machine in each place, at Aurora and at Joliet, and at first we talked of a considerably smaller machine, but the further we investigated the more favorable we found the larger machine. I think it is economy to have the machine large enough. What ice we use for repacking we make. We have ninety 300-pound cakes which we are able to pull daily, about 13½ tons of ice, which is a great deal more than we would use for packing. But we have been getting rid of some of this ice. My brother in Joliet had very good luck and he disposed of enough to practically pay his power bill, and still he made no attempt to go into the ice business at all, but merely furnished it as an accommodation.



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
16th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

The mechanically chilled cold storage room is a wonderfully fine thing for any ice cream man. He can take his milk and sweet cream and condensed milk in there. I think he could hold condensed milk in there the whole season. The sweet cream I have kept in there nine days, and it was not pasteurized cream when I put it in there. I have kept sweet milk there. I never knew how long, but I would take all I could get for fear of running short, and always had plenty of it on hand. I know I had some of it in there two weeks and when it came out it was just as sweet as it was when it went in. I have a room where I have nothing more than the brine cooler. It is a section of double-pipe coils, nine pipes high, where ammonia cools the brine; this room is 38 feet long, 8 feet high and 9 feet wide. The ammonia keeps the room a little below 32 degrees by running about eight to ten hours a day.

The advantage of a large machine is that a man's business might increase, and when it did he would have to run the machine twenty-four hours a day. The way we have been running ours, we can run from eight to twelve hours a day and get all the cold storage we need, have all the ice and freeze all the cream we want and hold over our ice cream, the cream being held over in these cabinets.

At first we thought we would have to run the pumps at night and circulate the brine in these tanks, but as we went along we pumped in a little extra brine when we quit at night, changing it. You can't get any more in than the tank will hold because the overflow will carry it out as fast as it comes in, but change the water and then shut down. The cream will hold over just as nice as anyone could expect until the next morning, with a loss of from about four to eight degrees in the brine. Eight degrees was the highest I ever had to lose and the least I ever

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THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

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had was, I think, four degrees in the brine in that tank.

Of course, the brine in which we manufacture the ice is always a little colder because, as a general rule, there is considerable ice in the cans which helps to keep the brine cold, and continue the freezing when the machine is not going. If this brine is cold enough it will be making ice while the machine is at rest, although not so fast. We try to keep our brine anywhere from eight to twelve degrees, because we found we were getting the best results from the freezing, and the best results, practically, in the ice making. But for the storing of cream, it is immaterial; it might be ten below zero and would do just as good work or better practically, only you wouldn't need so much water to do it with.

DRY VS. WET COMPRESSION.

In summing up the results of recent experiments made to test the relative merits of dry and wet compression in refrigeration, Prof. R. L. Shipman, of Cornell University, in the closing number of his series of articles in Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal draws the following general conclusions:

1. In general, no liquid should enter the cylinder of a compressor, and that wet compression has a very narrow field of practical application, if any at all.

2. It is important to keep the ratio of head

pressure to suction pressure very low with wet compression.

3. With wet compression the efficiency decreases toward the lower speeds of the compressor, due to the greater time allowed for the heat interchange in the cylinder.

4. The carbonic acid machine might work more efficiently with dry compression.

5. The foregoing disclosures emphasize the importance of testing a theory by actual experiment over the entire field to which it is to be applied.

NO ICE COMBINATION IN SOUTH.

The proposition considered by the Southern Ice Exchange at its annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., this week to form a combination for the benefit of the trade in the Southern States was defeated, and no effort will be made, according to the decision, to raise prices or fix uniform rates. This decision was reached because legislation and public sentiment are too strong against combinations in the South; conditions affecting manufacture vary too much in different communities, and what would be a reasonable price in one place would be too low in another, and because manufacturers refusing to enter the combine would make it impossible to fix prices.



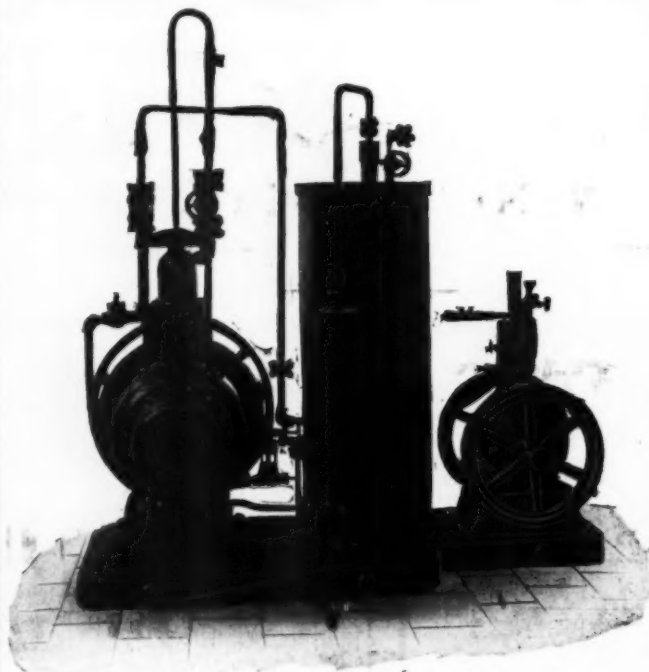
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Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Sharp Declines and Moderate Reactions in Prices—Wall Street Disturbance a Slight Factor—Larger Hog Supplies the Main Basis for a Drive at "Longs" in the Products—Liberal Unloading of "Long" Stuff Gathered in by the Packers—New Speculation Did Not Drift in Material Degree to the "Short" Side—Trading Chiefly in Protecting Contracts—Near Future Hog Supplies Will Have Most to Do With Market Positions—Fairly Satisfactory Home Demands for the Lenten Season—European Market Scared Off in Buying by the Variable Markets—Good, Full Consignments to Europe of Both Lard and Meats.

The hog supplies were large enough early in the week for the raid then made by the leaders upon the products markets.

The effort, at that time, in breaking up prices, as encouraged by the hog market situation, was more to shake out two or three prominent "longs" at the West in lard, pork and ribs, more particularly in lard.

There is some "long" interest in lard by Europe, but, as well, a short interest there.

Indeed, it is believed that the "short" interest is more important than the long interest in the European markets.

It was not observed that there was especial interest to sell by Europe upon the recent yielding tendency of prices.

But there was a good deal of the stuff thrown over by the "longs," at the West, and it was gathered in largely by the packers.

There has been some reason for the late weakness in prices as from the larger packing.

It may be said that the market at this

writing, as well, favors buyers in anticipation of fairly large hog supplies, and that the "long" interest, it is thought by some trade sources, will have to be further driven out before there is a secure condition of affairs for bullishness.

Besides, there is no question but that the late demoralization in Wall street, in the stock market, with stringent money conditions caused some apprehension of effect upon speculators in food products.

Sentiment has, of course, a good deal to do with all speculation, and it was feared on Wednesday, with the demoralized stock market at that time, that, at length, it would extend to the speculative food commodities if the Wall street situation failed to improve at once.

On Thursday further depression and break in prices of securities in Wall street had effect upon grain and some other markets, but the hog products markets were held up fairly well and made early in the day a moderate advance in prices, although they then closed with some reactions to lower prices.

The "shorts" in the hog products in Thursday's trading were taking profits, and their demands turned the market, temporarily at least.

The liquidation on the break in the products markets was of an extensive, large order, but the interest on the "long" side had not been completely shaken out. Indeed at this writing some of the prominent "longs" cling to their holdings, with hopes that there may be a let up in the pounding of the market, and that statistical situations may again become the factory.

The near future extent of hog supplies will have to be watched rather than that they can now be calculated upon, for developments of the products markets outside of the Wall street factor.

If the hog supplies run under expectations concerning them, it would be improbable that the leading interests would materially concern themselves against the products markets after some large "longs" in them are shaken out.

It would be only with the materialization of larger hog supplies that the "longs" would be further sharply pressed to sell their holdings. The desire, then, as well to get the prices of hogs upon a more reasonable trading basis.

The prices of hogs went off a little early in the week, and this was additionally satisfactory to the packing interests.

That the "longs" were being forced to sell some of their holdings of the products was the additional burden of the market.

It may be doubted that hog prices can be shaken up much even if the hog supplies at the packing points should run for a few days of as large order as those had latterly.

If it is not possible materially to reduce hog prices it would be likely that drives for easier prices of the products would soon stop.

The selling prices of the products are now more out of line, in a general way, with the cost of hogs than desired by the packers, and it would soon be necessary to sustain products prices unless the hogs can be had at reduced prices.

The Lenten season makes less difference than usual with the rate of consumption.

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LARD



Some of the packers are getting the ordinary amount of business with the home consumers, and others say that the trading is lessened only in small degree.

It is perhaps correct to say that where there is any falling off in demands for the products from the home consumers, it is owing to the sudden slump in the prices, with the general feverishness supervening.

It is always easy to sell freely on an advancing market, but more or less reserve in buying will develop on a yielding tendency of prices.

The European demands, for both meats and lard, have been of a restricted order, although that the consignments to Europe have been steadily of a full description.

But with the close of the Lenten season it is expected that the buying interest of Europe in both lard and meats will be of a material volume.

The European situations for food products are sufficiently encouraging for enlarged demands for them to this country, as well that materials for manufacturing purposes are working in Europe steadily more in favor of selling interests.

It is true that the latterly upset lard position in this country has called a halt of a temporary order from Europe for some of the competing products.

For instance, it has been observed that the edible grades of cottonseed oil have slackened foreign markets attention in this country because of the developed lard market.

On the other hand, while Europe is quieter in new demands, just now, for supplies in this country, yet it is supporting the market positions for held supplies there better than ordinarily on such situations as have been here through the week.

The raw materials in Europe for soap-making, those associated with cottonseed oil, have not been disturbed in value by the recent decline in the prices of the cotton oil in this country.

Indeed, the sesame and linseed oil supplies of Europe show for the week a somewhat firmer line of prices, and the tallow market in London is 3d@9d. higher.

Moreover, it rarely happens that an entire offering of tallow at a London auction sale is sold up; but it was the case this week that the 1,000 casks put out for sale at the auction was cleaned up at the advanced prices.

The undercurrent of market situations associated with or usually influenced by the hog products prices, has been shown so that an idea may be had of the sentiment of Europe from statistical positions.

Therefore that Europe is probably regarding the late slump in prices of hog products as incidental to speculation, or of a temporary character.

The compound lard trading was very quiet this week, because of the pure lard market developments of lower prices, and the weaker prices, as well, for the cottonseed oil, the speculative end of it.

It is not possible to buy the choice grades of cottonseed oil at any easier prices, even though the lard prices declined.

But the undergrades of crude and refined cottonseed oil have been had upon a reduced trading basis.

It is doubtful if cottonseed oil prices are permanently much cheaper in the near future; therefore that the pure lard market is not likely to be affected by the cottonseed oil market positions.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 227 lbs.; previous week 226 lbs.; this time last year, 216 lbs.; do. two years ago, 212 lbs.

Estimated Chicago stock, 22,000 bbls. contract pork (22,517 bbls. March 1); 35,000 tes. contract lard (31,655 tes. March 1); 13,000,000 pounds ribs (12,961,960 pounds March 1).

In New York there is little inquiry from exporters, while there is a better supply from Middle West points on sale; prices had a material decline early in the week; \$9.35@9.40 quoted. City steam lard was unsettled, and quoted hardly above \$9.25. Compound lard is more in favor of buyers, by reason of the reduced prices for pure lard and the some-

what lower market for cottonseed oil; quoted at \$8.50 for car lots.

In city meats there is less trading, with prices somewhat unsettled; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 11c; 14 lbs. ave., at 10 1/2c; 10 lbs. ave., at 11 1/4c; smoking at 11 1/2c. Loose pickled shoulders at 9 1/2@10c. Loose pickled hams at 12 1/2@13c. Pork has slow export demands at easier prices; mess quoted at \$17.75@18.50; short clear at \$17.50@19; family at \$19.50@20.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 5,727 bbls. pork, 13,392,448 lbs. meats, 13,411,519 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 4,494 bbls. pork, 11,499,639 lbs. meats, 13,348,384 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 67,119 bbls. pork, 199,640,884 lbs. meats, 252,776,725 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous season, 85,284 bbls. pork, 253,959,506 lbs. meats, 298,643,266 lbs. lard.

Of the exports from November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 17,984 bbls. pork (19,283 bbls. previous season); 165,133,190 lbs. meats (197,871,689 lbs. previous season); 116,458,503 lbs. lard (118,052,601 lbs. previous season); and the Continent, 7,503 bbls. pork (14,201 bbls. previous season); 28,276,405 lbs. meats (48,167,955 lbs. previous season); 97,444,195 lbs. lard (151,938,965 lbs. previous season).

The decrease in the general exports since November 1, compared with previous year, same time, has been equal to 3,633,000 lbs. pork, 54,318,622 lbs. meats, 45,866,541 lbs. lard.

BEEF.—The market is slightly slacker, with little export demand and moderately active distributions of barreled. But the supply is moderate. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., \$21; barreled mess at \$9@10; packet at \$11.50@12; family at \$15@15.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 13, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 86,206 lbs.; Bristol, England, 13,177 lbs.; Ceara, Brazil, 8,272 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 862 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 126,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 154,214 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,268 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,555 lbs.; Hull, England, 614,012 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,452,576 lbs. (Continued on page 28.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended March 9, 1907, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week March 9, 1907.	Week March 10, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom...	1,347	1,372	17,984
Continent.....	584	732	7,503
So. and Cen. Am..	412	177	8,791
West Indies.....	3,361	1,634	27,542
Br. No. Am. Col..	—	574	4,394
Other countries....	13	5	365
Totals.....	5,727	4,494	67,119

	MEATS, POUNDS.		
	Week March 9, 1907.	Week March 10, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom....	12,772,223	9,051,229	165,133,190
Continent.....	451,675	1,223,110	28,276,405
So. and Cen. Am..	80,125	45,200	1,139,622
West Indies.....	88,425	255,700	4,691,773
Br. No. Am. Col..	—	24,400	78,975
Other countries....	—	—	329,919
Totals.....	13,392,448	11,499,639	199,640,884

	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Week March 9, 1907.	Week March 10, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom....	6,438,466	6,680,780	116,458,503
Continent.....	5,317,768	4,903,399	97,444,195
So. and Cen. Am..	733,983	366,455	11,552,114
West Indies.....	903,232	1,395,350	25,903,237
Br. No. Am. Col..	15,448	32,200	225,596
Other countries....	3,500	—	1,293,390
Totals.....	13,411,519	13,348,384	252,776,725

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	4,401	4,356,500	6,255,500
Boston.....	213	4,002,450	2,574,703
Portland, Me.....	200	1,575,890	24,500
Philadelphia.....	133	516,838	1,491,761
Baltimore.....	200	402,000	1,098,700
Galveston.....	—	—	717,028
New Orleans.....	355	86,000	415,342
Newport News.....	—	—	106,160
St. John, N. B.....	175	1,762,400	647,625
Mobile.....	50	400	142,200
Totals.....	5,727	13,392,448	13,411,519

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	13,423,800	17,056,800	3,633,000
Meats, pounds.....	109,640,884	253,959,506	54,318,622
Lard, pounds.....	252,776,725	298,643,266	45,866,541

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Reef, per tierces.....	2/	3/	15c.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	15c.
Oil cake.....	Re.	10c.	8c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	15c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	15c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	25c.
Butter.....	25/	30/	25c.
Tallow.....	10/	15/	15c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	15c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 9, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Reef.	Tes. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard.
							Tes.	Pkgs.
1 Teutonic, Liverpool.....	656	1086	188	550	280	1156		
2 Cevie, Liverpool.....	1401	2895	2278	313	65	8243		
Etruria, Liverpool.....	1171	1083	101	25	150	1477		
10 Udonia, Liverpool.....	635	10	10	247	250			
*Minneapolis, London.....	675	674	100	17	50	4040		
*Minneapolis, Southampton.....	41	150	150	725				
9 Columbia, Glasgow.....	912	125	31	564	1200			
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....	812	274	225	1190				
Raphael, Manchester.....	71	920	7500					
Batavia, Hamburg.....	14	200	50	690	1000			
Lord Downshire, Hamburg.....	100	269						
3 Ryndam, Rotterdam.....	5444	63	493	2850				
4 Lord Downshire, Rotterdam.....	3625							
Kaiser Wl. der Grosse, Bremen.....						750		
5 Zealand, Antwerp.....	9677	568	16	23	60	1700		
La Bretagne, Havre.....					13	200		
Ashfield, Havre.....			25					
Hudson, Havre.....	676		20	65	45			
6 Neustria, Marseilles.....				75	325			
Hellig Olav, Baltic.....	395	25	459	6	930	1800		
Luisiana, Mediterranean.....	229			35	235			
7 Francesca, Mediterranean.....					100			
Celtic, Mediterranean.....					425			
8 Gregory Morch, Mediterranean.....								
Lombardia, Mediterranean.....					600			
Total.....	20,824	5377	8798	1146	847	787	5491	35721
Last week.....	38948	4586	9810	666	390	1326	19485	43029
Same time in 1906.....	33583	1891	19011	8316	814	251	4261	42428
Last year's tallow, 1,091 pkgs.								
1.—50 pkgs. tallow. 2.—405 pkgs. tallow. 5.—200 pkgs. tallow. 6.—150 pkgs. tallow. 7.—50 pkgs. tallow. 8.—325 pkgs. tallow. 9.—200 pkgs. tallow. 10.—550 pkgs. tallow.								

*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—It is a most peculiar situation for not only tallow but all allied fat markets.

The European markets have been quoting strong markets for all soap materials, with a small advance in prices for linseed, sesame and some of the other seed and nut oils. Besides the tallow markets of England have been advanced and those upon the Continent, as well, more in favor of selling interests.

Against the developments of strong soap material markets in the European markets has been the declining markets for lard in this country and the general demoralization in Europe and this country of stock markets and money situations.

It rarely happens that the lard market does not exercise marked effect upon soap materials trading.

As well it usually follows that disturbed financial situations work against commercial affairs.

The lard market had been affected to its lower prices more by an effort to shake out a large "long" interest in it at the West, and as the movement was favored by an increased hog supply at the packing points.

It was not until the great demoralization of the stock market in Wednesday's trading that commercial products suffered at all in prices, and then only in small degree for lard and grain. Weakness continued in some of the markets in Thursday's trading.

It could be said, of course, that unless there was some change for the better in the Wall street end of trading from that shown there on Wednesday that all commercial products would, at length, suffer in price.

As it is, at this writing, some products hold out quite firmly against any other factor than statistics concerning them.

Thus, as it is, that tallow prices in this country are steady. There would, however, have been an advance in the tallow prices for the week, if it had not been for lard and Wall street security market effect.

The European markets for the soap materials to a firmer basis, as indicated, only held the markets up here against the adverse influences.

The whole situation means that statistically tallow, cottonseed oil, linseed, sesame oil, is not against selling interests, but rather favoring them, and that if it had not been for the depression, as alluded to in other sources of trading, the soap materials

would have been selling this week to a firmer basis.

There has been more vitality to the trading in tallow upon the Western markets by the soapmakers and at firm prices.

The compound makers have been doing little in either tallow or oleo stearine, on account of the developments in the lard market.

The eastern soapmakers are not ready buyers of the tallow, but that they take a supply of it sufficient to prevent more than small accumulations of supplies.

The prices made for the tallow upon the eastern markets are essentially in line with those made the week before.

There is a little figuring by exporters over the tallow supplies.

The general stocks in first hands of the tallow are very moderate, and the consumption, essentially everywhere, keeps well up to the productions.

There were sales of 200 hhds. New York city tallow, early part of April delivery at 6½c.

The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 6½c.

The London sale on Wednesday showed 3d. to 9d. higher prices, with all sold of the 1,000 casks offered.

New York city, in tierces, special, for export, quoted at 7¼c. Other lots of city, in tierces, quoted at 7½c. asked, and 300 tes. sold at 7½c.

Edible tallow is quiet with 7½c. quoted. Country made tallow is taken up fairly close to the offerings of it at steady prices. Sales of 225,000 pounds, in lots at 6½c. to 6¾c. up to 7c. for prime, and 7½c. for some special lots, and choice kettle lots at 7¼c., and even more money.

OLEO STEARINE.—Up to this writing this week the market has been lifeless, with a difference of opinion over prices of about ¼c., in instances of ½c.

Thus it would appear that the buyers do not care to pay over 10c. in New York.

Just now it seems likely that a good deal of the stearine would be taken up if it could be had at 10c.

The developments of the lard market will, at length, settle the trading price.

Still later in the week the 10c. price was accepted in New York for 400,000 pounds, and Chicago was quoting nominally about 10c.

The compound lard business had fallen off

during the late depression in the prices of lard, and it is not likely to recover until the lard market becomes settled.

LARD STEARINE has little demand. Quoted at about 10@10¼c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Is steadily closely bought up to the productions. About 7c. quoted.

GREASE.—The market is slacker and slightly more in buyer's favor, on account of the late decline in cottonseed oil and lard prices. Yellow quoted at 5¾@6c. for fair to good, and 6¼c. for extra; bone at 6@6¾c.; "A" white about 7½c.; "B" white about 6½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies are small. Prices are held firmly. Yellow at 6¾c., white at 7½@7¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—News of the foreign markets, and general statistical situations, hold the markets in this country firm. Cochin quoted at 10¾c., February and April shipments at 9¾@10c. Ceylon, on spot, at 9¾c., and February and April shipments at 9½@9¾c.

PALM OIL.—Small stocks enable steady holding of prices. Red at 7¼@7½c. Lagos at 7½@7¼c.

CORN OIL.—There is more confidence of the \$5.55 price for car lots, which has been, latterly, asked, by the leading interests. Demands are of a conservative order.

OLEO OIL.—The market has declined at least a florin in Rotterdam, and is depressed through the lower lard market in this country. Rotterdam quotes at 61 florins, New York at 10¾c. for prime and 7¼c. for No. 3 grade.

LARD OIL.—Trading is of a moderate order on wants of manufacturers at easier prices. Prime quoted at 76@78c., and some small lots held higher.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There are freer demands for small lots at quite steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, at 92c.; 30 test, at 84c.; 40 test, at 70c.; prime, at 55c.; dark, at 48c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Harold Boyd, London; S. A. Smith, Portsmouth, Eng.; James Bradley, R. L. Fairchild, Chicago; J. J. Corbett, Montreal; Jas. D. Davidson, Houston, Tex.; Henry Greve, St. Louis; Geo. H. Stickney, Baltimore; H. Guildemann, New Orleans; Harry Goodwin, Kansas City. Howard Phelps, Jr. (steamship) was proposed for membership.

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Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones**EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.**

(Concluded from page 26.)

London, England, 61,920 lbs.; Manchester, England, 35,217 lbs.; Mantanzas, W. I., 56,622 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 3,079 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 13,046 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 23,760 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 70,387 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,559 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 10,854 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 896 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 260,950 lbs.; Cartagena, Columbia, 964 lbs.; Ceara, Brazil, 4,306 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,406 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 321,720 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,285 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 26,128 lbs.; Hull, England, 193,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,175 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,300 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 689,960 lbs.; London, England, 103,501 lbs.; Manchester, England, 9,423 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 1,159 lbs.; Porto Cabello, Venezuela, 13,912 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,282 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 17,443 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 12,822 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 99,512 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 97,046 lbs.; Antofagasta, Chile, 32,000 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 18,000 lbs.; Baranquillo, Colombia, 1,400 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 60,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 114,502 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 51,284 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,750 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 1,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,219 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 2,400 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 3,100 lbs.; Ceara, Brazil, 40,760 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 11,182 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 162,081 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 13,600 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 5,434 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 343,822 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,601 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 112,966 lbs.; Hull, England, 384,120 lbs.; Havre, France, 22,184 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,855 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 14,224 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 66,931 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 883,780 lbs.; London, England, 542,388 lbs.; Manchester, England, 693,320 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 397,218 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 15,000 lbs.; Mantanzas, W. I., 102,257 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 22,000 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 2,125 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 33,507 lbs.; Porto Cabello, Venezuela, 2,260 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 7,071 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 167,806 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 424,979 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 421,250 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 16,606 lbs.; Southampton, England, 69,715 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 24,600 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 3,178 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 30,516 lbs.; Valetta, Maltese Island, 8,410 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 79,100 lbs.

PORK.—Callao, Peru, 1,961 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 114 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 17 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 28 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 45 tcs., 50 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 123 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 45 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 112 bbls., 20 tcs.; Tunis, Algeria, 7 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 13, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 tcs.; Batavia, Java, 38 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 75 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 135 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 41,302 lbs., 443 bbls., 100 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 3 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 46 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 11,123 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 52 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 1,842,483 lbs., 365 tcs.; Melbourne, Australia, 25 bbls., 50 tcs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 15 tcs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 85 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 15 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 53 bbls.; Sekondi, West Africa, 422 bbls.; Southamp-

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ton, England, 729,780 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 227 bbls., 14 tcs.

OIL OIL.—Alexandria, Egypt, 54 tcs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 150 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 105 tcs.; Beyrouth, 25 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 35 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 45 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 50 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 125 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 615 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 75 tcs.; London, England, 530 tcs.; Mantanzas, W. I., 150 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 20 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,256 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 100 tcs.

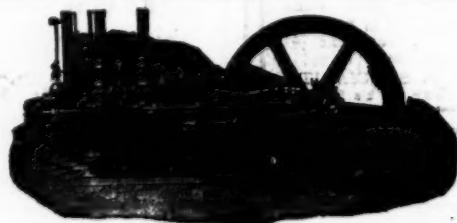
OIL MARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 8,120 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,890 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,360 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,100 lbs.; Mantanzas, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,294 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,500 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 4,798 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 16,500 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 13,514 lbs.;

Havana, Cuba, 46,885 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 321,959 lbs.; London, England, 60,439 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 168,478 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 185,435 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 60,645 lbs.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' LOSS.

The recent death of Mrs. M. B. Wilson, wife of Secretary Wilson of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, is announced. Her death took place at her home at Lockhart, Texas. Mrs. Wilson was very well known to oil mill men all over the country. She was a regular attendant at the annual meetings of the superintendents, and had rendered her husband effective assistance in caring for the records of the association. Indeed, she was honored with the position of assistant secretary of the organization. Her loss will be deeply felt.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Depression from a Declining Tendency—Easily Manipulated Market—Favorable Supply Basis—Dull Export Demands and Lower Lard Market Had Only Temporary Effect—Restricted Speculation on the Feverish Situation—Selling of "Longs" and Some Covering of "Shorts" Followed by Weakness—Home Soapmakers' Demands Moderately Improved—The Mills Did Not Follow the Late Decline at the Seaboard.

From the close of trading on Friday of the previous week up to near the close of the business on Tuesday in New York the decline in the prices of the refined oil had been about 3c. per gallon.

But the easy manipulation of the market was shown in the closing market of Tuesday, when, without a sale, the prices were bid up 1c. per gallon. On Wednesday the tone was early a trifle firmer.

But on Thursday the cotton oil market weakened about 1c. per gallon, chiefly because of the sentiment coming from Wall street, and as it is affecting markets as well associated with that for cotton oil.

The situation from a statistical standpoint is fairly good, but just what may happen from speculation is another matter.

We think that on Wednesday there was some trade feeling of a possible effect upon food products, those handled partly on speculation, by the demoralized Wall street stock market.

It would be readily realized that unless conditions in Wall street improve that bearish sentiment would extend to speculators in food products.

The lard and grain markets were affected, but in light degree only, on Wednesday by the situation then of the stock market. The oil market was quite strong against it.

There was reason, as well, for the pressure on the bear side of the oil market earlier in the week, from the raid that was then made against the "longs" in the lard market.

There were substantial declines in the prices of lard. A lower tendency of the lard was, as well, encouraged by the, at that time, larger receipts of hogs.

But the lard, as well as the cottonseed oil markets, could be turned, as was felt by traders, at any time.

Therefore selling "short" was not indulged in to any extent.

The bulk of the dealings, both in lard and cottonseed oil, was in protecting contracts.

Some of the "shorts" thought it a good time to cover some of their contracts.

Again, there was a good deal of an effort to shake out some large "longs" in lard.

The "long" interest, however, in cottonseed oil is not a large one.

Indeed, we think there is quite as much of a "short" interest as "long" interest in the oil.

Therefore that not much importance is attached to the varying oil market as concerns the existing interests, either way, except as the March option may be handled and may show some sensitive conditions before it is run out. At present, however, the March option is at weak prices.

The other options would naturally sympathize in tone temporarily, at least, if the March option shows, at length, some excitement, however weak otherwise the market is for the week.

The speculative market, as considered in a broad way, for the oil, looked, early in the week as if there was some desire to make a more important "short" interest.

The "short" side of the market was then naturally favored by the depression in the

markets for the associated products.

Besides it was considered at that time by the traders that more demand was needed for a healthy condition of the market.

Moreover, that while the export demand for the refined oil remained dull, there were other antagonistic conditions to the market.

Adverse features may be of a temporary character, but it would be gratifying no doubt to some traders if crude oil could be had upon a lower trading basis.

The developments showed that the ideas of the mills concerning prices of crude oil were not badly shaken up by the easy dropping of the market for the refined at the seaboard.

It was true that some crude oil, basis prime, was offered at a materially lower price compared with the basis on some late sales of it.

Otherwise there was no especial pressure to sell even that grade of the oil.

The choice grade of the crude oil is in that moderate supply at essentially all points of the South, that the mills are very stubborn concerning the selling prices for it, although here and there they are giving way a little.

There is a trade argument that the mills would be compelled to sell other than their choice lots of crude unless there are freer demands for the supplies of it than have been had latterly. This might be the case if the mills are to take up soon the seed supplies held in warehouses, and which would suffer in quality by prolonged holdings.

It has been observed before that seed held much beyond this time of the season has not turned out a prime grade of oil.

There would seem to be a good deal of seed held in warehouses in the Southeast, and that there will be an effort to sell this

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Let your own experience answer these questions.

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And every subsequent order will strengthen that proof.

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"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

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"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow.

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

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(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

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LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

seed considering the good, full prices for it.

The mills could afford to pay a fairly good price for the seed, if the products prices hold up to near their current trading basis.

Therefore the comment is made upon the cotton oil market that the longer in the near future the prices for the oil are sustained, the greater the oil productions and the less likelihood of the later future maintaining conditions in the seller's favor.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that the course of the lard market and developments of export demand will have more to do with the future of the cotton oil market than any considered possibility otherwise of inability to market larger oil productions.

We believe, as before stated, that the cotton crop is larger than 13,000,000 bales, and that allowing for all damaged seed supplies, the less than usual quantities of the oil had from a considerable quantity of the seed, and the larger loss than usual from refining, that as more seed has been taken up in proportion to the size of the cotton crop than ordinarily, that the oil production will be a substantially large one, than that of the previous year.

But the large oil production, or such portion as is now left over for sale, or will be further on the market before the closing season of the mills, is not likely to show as much prime oil as could be marketed.

Any surplus supply of the oil is likely to be of grades under prime, or perhaps of a quality that would pass on contract deliveries, under the present not altogether insisting upon the ordinary grade for contract purposes.

It would appear then that however the speculative or other market may be for the refined oil, or that the mills may, ultimately, have to meet buyers' views on basis prime and other grades of crude oil, that a distinctly prime grade of the oil, such as the compound makers, or foreign markets will need for edible purposes, is likely to be closely sold up for the season, whether at lower or higher prices.

It is apparent that prime crude oil at the mills is now distinctly higher than usual by relation with the prices of the refined at the seaboard.

But the "basis prime" crude oil is at very irregular and lower prices, with a sort of "go as you please" market for it.

It could be said that export demand should be had if all of the undergrades of the oil are to be used up for the season.

The market, just now, strikes us this way: that ultimately, perhaps weeks hence, the necessity of export demand will be apparent from the supply position of the grades of oil under choice.

The home compound makers, north of Europe and some other foreign markets, which need prime or edible oils, will likely find it impossible to get a sufficient supply of them. Some portion of these demands may, at length, be forced to a grade slightly under prime, thereby helping out the situation for that class of stock.

There is some talk that Marseilles was asking this week for offers because of the lower prices, in this country. But Marseilles is always asking for some kind of offers, for that matter. There is no probability that Marseilles or any other foreign market will be interested in the soap grades of the oil at around current prices.

It is observed, however, that the European

markets are in better shape for some other soap materials, although that it is improbable that they will reach sufficiently high prices to start up buying interest to this country in the cottonseed oil.

The linseed prices are firmer in the abroad markets, and the English tallow market is 3d. to 9d. higher, with 1,000 casks offered at the London sale on Wednesday, and all sold.

The compound lard trading has been, for a few days of a materially modified order, because of the situation of the lard market.

At mid-week it looked as if the lard market would be temporarily even more in favor of buyers. This opinion was based upon the probability that there would be a sufficient "long" interest in lard to shake out, and that it would be further attempted if the hog supplies at the packing points proved as large as it seemed likely they would be in the near future.

There is also as a menacing feature the slight but steady increase of stocks of lard over the West, and the naturally quieter export demands for the lard because of the late depressed look of the market, as well as the demoralized Wall street stock and money markets.

However, for the long run the lard market is regarded favorably under the rate of consumption of the product.

The hog supplies, as they may be large or otherwise, will for the long run determine the course of the lard market whatever may happen from other factors meanwhile.

The mills have sold a moderate quantity of crude oil at 40@40½¢ for prime, in the Southeast, and at 35@37¢ basis prime, the latter favoring buyers, including some sales in Alabama at 35¢, and about 40 tanks sold altogether.

The edible oils in New York have a wide range of prices, covering winter yellow, white and butter grades, ranging from 51@55¢, with a marked scarcity of white oil.

The crude oil holdings at the South vary from small to fairly large holdings, according to localities; thus in North Carolina and South Carolina there does not appear much of a supply held; but in Georgia and Alabama the holdings are fairly liberal for this season of the year, but mainly of grades under prime, although more prime oil has been found in those sections recently than had been supposed possible as held. The Mississippi Valley also has a very fair quantity of crude yet to sell, chiefly of the undergrade. The Texas production, as is well understood, has been steadily sold up.

New York Transactions.

The trading at the close of the previous week, after our review was made, included 200 bbls. prime yellow March at 48¢; 100 bbls. April at 46½¢; 200 bbls. May at 46¢; 100 bbls. July at 46¢; 100 do. at 45¾¢. The market was easing up on Saturday (9th) and from the closing sales of the day before the decline in prices was ½¢@¾¢, with increasing desire to go "short" of the market and not many buyers; sales 100 bbls. prime yellow March at 47¾¢; 100 do. at 47¢; 100 bbls. May at 44¾¢; 400 do. at 45¢; 200 bbls. July at 45½¢; 100 do. at 45½¢; 100 bbls. October at 39¾¢; 100 do. at 40¢. The closing prices were: March at 46½¢@47¢; April at 45½¢@46½¢; May at 45@45½¢;

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Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

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July at 45½@45¾c.; September at 43½@44¼c.; October at 39½@40c.

Off yellow March at 44¼@44½c., and May at 42@43c.; good off yellow March at 44½@45½c., and May at 42½@43½c.

On Monday the pressure to sell by a few sources was quite marked, and the market further sagged, the decline in prices ½@¾c. There continued a good deal of desire to sell "short," and there was little buying interest. Sales 500 bbls. prime yellow May at 45c.; 200 do. at 44¾c.; 200 do. at 44¼c.; 500 do. at 44½c.; 100 bbls. July at 45c.; 800 do. at 44½c. The closing prices were: March at 46@46¾c.; April at 44½@45½c.; May at 44¼@44½c.; July at 44¼@44½c.; September at 42½@43½c.; October at 37½@38½c.

Off yellow March at 42½@44c.; May at 40@42½c. Good off yellow March at 44@45½c.; May at 41@43c.

On Tuesday there was further depression early in the day with steadily declining prices. There was selling by "longs," and new trading, but moderately, on the "short" side. It was a market easily manipulated, and partly because of dull export demands and a lower lard market. But a turn to better prices came in the afternoon, which showed bidding about 1c. higher, with few sellers and hardly any business. Sales for the day, 100 bbls. prime yellow March at 45½c.; closed at 45@45¾c.; 300 bbls. May at 43½c.; 100 do. at 43¼c.; 100 do. at 43c.; 100 do. at 43½c.; 500 do. at 42¾c.; closed at 43½@44c.; 1,200 bbls. July at 43¾c.; 400 do. at 43½c.; 1,100 do. at 45c.; 300 do. at 43¾c.; closed at 43¾@44c.; 100 bbls. September at 42c.; closed at 42@44c.; 400 bbls. October at 37½c.; closed at 38@39c.

Off yellow March at 42@44c.; May at 41@43c. Good off yellow March at 43@45c., and May at 41@43½c.

On Wednesday the market was up about 1c. per gallon, despite weaker lard market and the Wall street depression. The supply basis was favorable for holding strong oil prices. Prime yellow March closed at 46¼@47c.; sales 100 bbls. April at 46c.; 200 do. at 45¾c.; 100 do. at 46¼c.; 200 do. at 45¾c.; closed at 45½@46c.; 100 bbls. May at 44¼c.; 1,100 do. at 44½c.; 200 do. at 44¾c.; 100 do. at 44½c.; closed at 44½@44¾c.; 100 bbls. July at 45c.; closed at 44½@45c.; 300 bbls. September at 43c.; closed at 43@43½c.; October closed at 38@39½c.

Off yellow March at 45@44¼c.; May at 42@43c.; good off yellow March at 44@45½c.; May at 42½@43½c.

On Thursday the market opened very quiet and rather tame, with little change in prices. Afterwards the March option was fairly steady, but closed weak and the other deliveries were at a decline of about 1c. per gallon. Sales 600 bbls. prime yellow March, at 46c.; 200 do. at 45¾c.; 100 do. at 45½c.; closed 45¼@45½c.; 100 bbls. May at 44¼c.; 100 do. at 44c.; closed at 43½@44c.; 100 bbls. July at 44¼c.; 100 do. 44c.; 100 do. 43½c.; 100 do. 43¼c.; closed 43¼@43½c.; April closed 44¼@45½c.; September, 41¼@42½c.; October, 37¾@38c.; sales 600 bbls. October at 38c.

Off yellow March 42@43½c.; May at 40@42c.

Good off yellow March, 42½@45c.; May 41@43c.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 13, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-'06, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-'06.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Alesund, Norway	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Acajutla, Salvador	—	16	12
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	9
Alexandria, Egypt	150	568	2,872
Algiers, Algeria	—	5,868	3,068
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	8	238
Amnapola, W. I.	—	4	10
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	393	645

Antwerp, Belgium	1,490	5,150	131	—
Asuncion, Paraguay	20	53	40	692
Auckland, New Zealand	68	77	21	70
Azuay, West Indies	260	—	18	35
Bahia, Brazil	—	656	5	15
Barbados, West Indies	578	527	9	34
Barcelona, Spain	—	50	134	37
Belfast, Ireland	50	125	12	—
Bergen, Norway	—	450	39	—
Berlin, Germany	—	12	4	—
Bissau, Port Guinea	13	—	75	25
Bombay, India	142	9	5	197
Bone, Algeria	675	81	132	81
Bordeaux, France	200	1,045	7	9
Braila, Roumania	50	175	—	—
Bremen, Germany	249	349	2,646	3,228
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	119	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	24	158	1,058	21,842
Bristol, England	75	—	35	—
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep. ..	823	1,431	121	147
Calabar, Cuba	—	54	—	11
Callao, Peru	—	40	6	—
Cairo, Egypt	—	90	213	—
Campeche, Mexico	—	42	1,290	1,122
Cape Town, Cape Colony	521	1,919	97	725
Cardenas, Cuba	—	90	24	1,047
Cardiff, Wales	—	190	10	10
Cartagena, Colombia	—	3	14	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	273	205	—	28
Ceara, Brazil	6	6	475	725
Christiania, Norway	525	330	170	194
Christiansund, Norway	75	100	5,254	4,463
Cienfuegos, Cuba	210	397	80	285
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	40	—	—	25
Colon, Panama	12	555	9	26
Conakry, Africa	—	10	48	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	275	645	6	5
Corinto, Nicaragua	42	158	100	632
Cork, Ireland	30	—	1,610	66,407
Curacao, Leeward Islands	14	41	9	139
Dantzig, Germany	100	1,733	200	350
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	38	—	9
Demarara, British Guiana	—	1,120	—	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	125	—	—
Dublin, Ireland	150	1,250	—	—
Dundee, Scotland	—	65	—	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—	—
Dunkirk, France	—	1,010	—	—
Fiume, Austria	—	365	—	—
Fort de France, West Indies ..	—	671	—	—
Galatz, Roumania	200	2,125	1,215	—
Genoa, Italy	—	8,292	7,065	—
Georgetown, British Guiana ..	—	185	79	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	3,580	1,657	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,343	4,417	—
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	—	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200	1,070	—
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	10	—	—
Granada, Spain	—	37	11	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	1,880	918	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	50	—
Half Jack	—	—	4	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,851	5,137	—
Havana, Cuba	31	2,390	2,283	—
Havre, France	730	9,236	13,664	—
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	28	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50	—
Hull, England	25	75	155	—
Jaen, Haiti	—	—	8	—
Kingston, West Indies	—	1,313	1,822	—
Kobe, Japan	—	550	1,598	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	550	600	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	1,400	75	—
La Guala, Venezuela	4	75	98	—
La Libertad, Salvador	—	39	—	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	2,068	657	—
Leith, Scotland	—	—	150	—
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,656	3,466	—
London, England	575	4,101	3,105	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	—	521	—
Malaga, Norway	—	—	21	—
Malta, Island of	100	1,735	2,554	—
Manchester, England	585	2,990	962	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	15	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	50	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	15	—
Marseilles, France	1,730	37,682	30,385	—
Martinique, West Indies	—	704	2,750	—
Massawa, Arabia	—	57	250	—
Matanzas, West Indies	—	514	34	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	38	263	—
Mexico, Mexico	—	6	—	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	18	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	1,623	2,432	—
Naples, Italy	—	850	572	—
Newcastle, England	20	40	—	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	32	14	—
Oran, Algeria	—	1,800	1,068	—
Oruro, Bolivia	—	42	—	—
Panama, Panama	—	57	—	—
Para, Brazil	—	10	—	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	930	915	—
Philippeville, Algeria	—	—	131	—
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies ..	—	—	40	692
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	—	21	70
Port au Prince, West Indies ..	—	—	18	35
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	—	9	34
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	—	134	37
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	12	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	39	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	4	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	75	25
Progreso, Mexico	—	—	5	197
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	—	132	81
Riga, Russia	—	—	7	9
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	—	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	—	2,646	3,228
Rosario, Argentine Republic ..	—	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	1,058	21,842	6,355	—
St. Croix, West Indies	—	—	35	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	—	121	147
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	—	—	11
Samana, San Domingo	—	—	6	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom. ..	—	—	1,290	1,122
Santiago, Cuba	—	97	725	244
Santos, Brazil	—	24	1,350	1,047
Sekondi	—	—	10	10
Shanghai, China	—	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	—	28
Southampton, England	—	—	475	725
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	170	194
Stettin, Germany	350	5,254	4,463	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	80	285
Swansea, Wales	—	—	9	26
Sydney, Australia	—	—	48	—
Talcahuano	—	—	6	5
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	100	632
Tangier, Morocco	—	—	1,610	66,407
Trieste, Austria	50	9	139	202
Trinidad, Island of	—	—	200	350
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	—	9
Turks Island, West Indies	—	—	—	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	—	1,741	585
Valparaiso, Chile	—	—	5,915	6,549
Venice, Italy	—	—	31	232
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	16	31
Wellington, New Zealand	—	—	38	33
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	—	—
Total	6,832	100,954	215,486	—

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	9,511	6,536
Belfast, Ireland	50	315
Belize, British Honduras	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200
Bordeaux, France	—	675
Bremen, Germany	—	5,175
Bristol, England	—	5,225
Christiania, Norway	—	600
Colon, Panama	—	12
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	3,375
Dublin, Ireland	—	295
Dunkirk, France	—	350
Genoa, Italy	—	752
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,200
Hamburg, Germany	—	15,200
Havana, Cuba	143	1,568
Havre, France	—	10,071
Hull, England	—	135
Liverpool, England	—	12,107
London, England	—	6,876
Manchester, England	—	625
Marseilles, France	2,100	19,350
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	131
Rotterdam, Holland	4,900	60,231
Swansea, Wales	—	67,682
Tampico, Mexico	—	50
Trieste, Austria	—	423
Venice, Italy	—	50
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	170
Total	7,193	102,004

From Galveston.

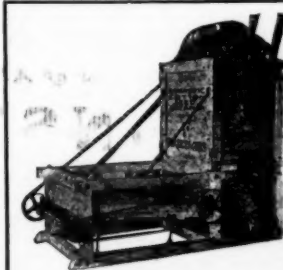
Antwerp, Belgium	160	—
Bremen, Germany	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	800
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,117
Havana, Cuba	—	302
Liverpool, England	—	1,000
London, England	—	500
Reval, Russia	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	700	42,203
Trieste, Austria	—	22,498
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,552
Total	700	58,742

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 13, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-'06, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-'06.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Alesund, Norway	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Acajutla, Salvador	—	16	12
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	9
Alexandria, Egypt	150	568	2,872
Algiers, Algeria	—	5,868	3,068
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	8	238
Amnapola, W. I.	—	4	10
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	393	645



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SCIENTIFIC COTTON-SEED CLEANER

This machine receives the seed from the Sand Reel and removes all material destructive to Linter Saws, such as Sand, Pebbles, Coal, Metal, etc. Built in sizes from 40 to 100 tons capacity a day.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

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The Foss Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio

ESTABLISHED 1876

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Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
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TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	320	1,279
Bremen, Germany	—	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,140	2,810
Havre, France	—	300	200
Liverpool, England	—	600	80
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,495	4,315
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	—
Total	—	9,205	9,502

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	375	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	612	181
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	209
Total	—	1,062	361

From Savannah.

Barcelona, Spain	—	120	—
Bremen, Germany	—	7,104	3,510
Christiania, Norway	—	—	844
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,713	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,775	3,432
Havre, France	—	1,929	2,930
London, England	—	—	376
Rotterdam, Holland	—	29,305	24,050
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria	—	—	321
Total	—	42,944	39,705

From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	14,903
Liverpool, England	—	3,090	100
London, England	—	56	999
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	9,329
Total	—	3,646	25,751

From All Other Ports.

Canada	1,290	12,300	7,829
Germany	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	—
Guatemala	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	200	—
Honduras	—	—	8
Japan	—	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	—	10
Mexico	—	—	2
Salvador	—	—	69
Total	1,290	12,809	8,330

Recapitulation.

From New York	6,852	160,954	215,486
From New Orleans	7,193	162,004	133,687
From Galveston	700	58,742	43,061
From Baltimore	—	9,205	9,502
From Philadelphia	—	1,062	361
From Savannah	—	42,944	39,705
From Newport News	—	3,646	25,751
From all other ports	1,290	12,809	8,330
Total	15,975	451,308	475,883

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 14.—The late developments in the stock market in the country have more or less depressed all commodities. The money stringency resulting from the depression of the stock market, furthermore, is apt to keep prospective buyers or speculators away from the long side of the market and is likely to cause more disposition on the

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Secretary and Treasurer, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

part of the holders of crude to let go of their production. As a matter of fact, dullness prevails in all consuming circles that have anything to do with cotton oil, with exception possibly of the soap trade. On the other hand, refiners have no accumulations of oil, nor are the holdings of crude extensive for this time of the year.

A large buying order could advance prices easily, just as a large selling order would bring about considerably lower prices. It is a market that could easily be manipulated on account of the narrowness, but if manipulated up in prices to higher level the oil could not be sold, and if pressed down the short interest could not be covered. As stated repeatedly during the past five weeks, it is a market well worth watching but keep your hands off.

Produce Exchange prices to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, March, 45½c.; May, 43½c.; July, 43¼c.; September, 42c.; October, 38c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 51c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 51c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 26s.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fertilizer and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., March 14.—Crude oil, 37c. for basis prime. Prime meal, \$24.50 at Atlanta. Hulls, \$8.75, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., March 14.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; basis prime crude, 35c. Choice cottonseed meal, \$23.25. Hulls, \$6.25 loose; \$9.25 sacked.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Tex., March 14.—Light trading in oil this week, with prime crude at 40c. Prime loose cake, \$17.50. Prime meal, \$19.50. Choice meal, \$20, f. o. b. mill.

CABLE MARKETS

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, March 15.—Cotton oil market is weak at 70 francs for prime summer yellow, and 80 francs for winter oil.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, March 15.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 42 florins for butter oil, 37 florins for prime summer yellow and 34½ florins for off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, March 15.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 55 marks for off oil, 59 marks for prime summer yellow and 69 marks for white and butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, March 15.—Cotton oil market is steady at 67 francs for off oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, March 15.—Cottonseed oil market is weak at 29s. for prime summer yellow, c. i. f. English ports, and 26s. for off oil.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO., Merchandise Brokers

AND DEALERS IN
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading is almost at a standstill and prices on most varieties and especially native hides are nominal. March native steers continue to be offered at 15¼c., but are not being taken. Large buyers continue to hold out of the market, but it is thought that if packers will make prices low enough they may be induced to take large blocks, as has been the case in previous years about this time, and last year and the year before after the removal of the bulk of the poor winter hides from the market the situation commenced to improve. There are no indications at present, however, of tanners taking big blocks of native steers and native cows. Texas steers from desirable points are about the firmest feature of the market, and prices on these continue quotable at 15¼c. for heavy and light and 14¼c. for extremes. February butt brands are easy at 14¼c., but no sales have been reported at less. Some packers have just caught up on previous sales of Colorados and are now offering further lots of these ahead at 14¼c., which have not been taken as yet. Offerings of branded cows from northern points at 14¼c. remain unsold. Prices on January and February native cows are considered top at 14¼c. for heavy and 14c. for light and tanners are not showing an inclination to purchase at these rates, but native cows of November and December salting are held higher. Native bulls are dull and nominal at 12¾c. and branded bulls at 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The situation if anything is even weaker than heretofore, but quotations are purely nominal here in the absence of sales. Buyers are looking for buff hides to settle to about 11½c. before long, while on the other hand dealers here are quoting about 1c. above that price. Nominal quotations to-day are 12¼c. for buffs, 12@12¼c. for extremes, 12½c. for heavy cows, 13¼c. for heavy steers and 11@11¼c. for bulls. Buyers report that they can buy plenty of hides at outside Western points at 12c., delivered at their tanneries, but that they have turned down offerings at that figure. It is a buyer's market at present and the larger Chicago dealers seem disposed to hold their hides for a more favorable time rather than further depress the situation by forcing sales on such a weak market as exists at present. One of the smaller dealers here is reported to have sold 2 cars of 25 lb. and up cows at 12c., and on the basis of this sale extremes would hardly be quotable at over 12c. for ordinary stock. There are also other reports of extremes having sold down to 12c. Heavy cows are entirely nominal, but it is doubted if buyers would pay 12½c. for regular stock. Heavy steers are also nominal and not considered quotable over 13¼c. There are offerings of

heavy bulls at 11¼c., but buyers are not disposed to bid over 11c. selected.

DRY HIDES.—Two cars of sole leather hides sold at 22½c. for long trim. These hides were sold from a western point for shipment to a nearby tannery here. Another car of extra quality sole leather hides is offered at 1c. more than the price secured on the above lot.

CALFSKINS.—Offerings are slightly larger and the market, while not weak, is less firm in sympathy with hides. One of the Chicago dealers has sold 10,000 Chicago city skins at 16¾c. and these skins had been held at 16½c. Outside cities are quotable at a range of 16@16¼c. and countries at 15¾c. Kips are very much neglected and nominal and offerings at 12c. are not wanted. The market is firm on deacons at \$1.10 and 90c. and supplies are small.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market rules unchanged on Chicago packer pelts at \$1.90 @2.00 for sheep and \$1.75@1.77½ for lambs. Country pelts are also unchanged with most sales between \$1.25 to \$1.65 and some choice lots higher and old mixed lots \$1.25 and down as to quality.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No sales have been reported and trade is dull, with prices unchanged.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Packers are unable to find buyers at anywhere near asking rates and consequently no sales are reported. It is doubted if many late salting native steers could be moved at over 14c. if at that. From advices received parties in a position to know positively deny recently reported sales of Washington City packer native steers at 14c. as published a while ago in a wire from Richmond, and state that last sales of these were at a considerably higher price.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides continue quiet and weak with few offerings and few sales. One small lot of New York State hides was offered here at 11¾c. flat, but was not taken. It is not thought that car lots of State hides could be sold here to-day at over 12c. flat. Heavy steers are nominally quoted at 13½c. selected and bulls at 11¼c. selected. Different sales have been made here within a week to one buyer of 4 or 5 cars of strictly Ohio 40@60 lb. buffs running back in salting at 12¾c. selected, but there were special features to these sales which accounts for the good price secured. The hides consisted entirely of No. 1's and no light bulls were included. Offerings of calfskins are increasing, but prices are unchanged from previous quotations.

HORSE HIDES.—There was an offering reported recently of 5,000 butts from an outside city running all long shanks except 5 per cent. and consisting of 3,500 of 20 inch and up measurement and 1,500 of 21 inches and up and a bid of \$1.80 a while ago was refused for these, but the buyer has refused to renew the bid since.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is at a standstill; all large dealers and tanners have practically recalled all their buyers from off the road. Very few sales are noted among the country butchers. The market has

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

dropped at least ½c. a pound since the last report. Butchers are anxious sellers, but will have to take a much lower value before they are able to get clear of their accumulations. Quotations: Steer hides, 60 pounds and up, 11½c.; light steers and cows, 10c.; bull hides, 9c.; grubbies, 1c. less.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is firm and very closely sold up. This is the season of the year when there are very few skins to be had. Quotations: Veal skins, trimmed, 7 to 15 lbs., 15c.; No. 1 kips, 15 lbs. and up, 12c.; No. 2, 1½c. less.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—Operators are unwilling to accept hides unless at much lower values, consequently there is nothing doing. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 12½c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 11¼c.; bulls, 10½c.; No. 2's 1c. less in all cases.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are very firm and are selling freely.

GELATINE INTERESTS ORGANIZE.

The Gelatine Association is the name of a new organization having for its object the protection of the interests of the gelatine trades. The complications which may arise from the new federal regulations concerning gelatine, its manufacture and sale, have agitated the trade for some time, and caused the interested parties to call a meeting some time ago. As a result of this earlier conference another meeting was held on Monday at the Astor House, New York City, where it was decided to form an association under the name of the Gelatine Association.

By-laws were considered and officers elected. Mr. Higgins, of the Milligan-Higgins Glue Company, was chosen president, and Mr. Chollar, representing the Swift interests, secretary. Some 30 persons were present at the conference and the majority of these became members of the association.

The meeting was not confined to American manufacturers only and there were present the representatives of the largest French, German and English manufacturers, who all deemed it wise in this case to stand side by side with their American colleagues in order to get fair play. After electing officers the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the president.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Marwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

Shocked—Yes, "dam site" is polite English. See dictionary.

Weary Willie—If you don't like it don't read it—especially if you don't pay for it.

Looks like Jerome is being handed something—though he's handing out a few himself.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 9, averaged 6.80 cents per pound.

The baseball fan is beginning to limber up his face, which, together with the appearance of the robin on the banks of the Bubbly, betokens coming spring.

Swift & Company have announced their regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on Swift stock, payable April 1. Books close March 20 and re-open March 26.

John Ingalls, the crop expert, is stalking the green bug out West with the firm intention of getting a strangle hold on it. This bug is supposed to have designs on the wheat market.

Fire damaged the plant of D. Levi & Company at the Yards last week to the extent of several thousand dollars, and incidentally stirred up a panic by releasing a bunch of steers penned at the plant.

Asa Davidson's old pal, Dowie, has done gone joined the great majority, and Dave is lonesome. His other old side partner, John D., is still around and able to take a little nourishment, however.

L. E. Howard, for many years manager of the Transit House, and well and favorably known to the livestock and packinghouse men of the country, has taken the management of the Majestic Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

A sub-committee of the Illinois State Senate, Messrs. McShane, Glackin and Ettelson, spent the greater part of Monday inspecting Packingtown, and expressed themselves as pleased with the conditions existing.

The Davidson Commission Company has added a complete laboratory to its offices in

the Postal Telegraph Building and will in future make its own determinations, analytical and otherwise, under the direction of Prof. Davidson.

With the completion of the elevated road extension through the Yards visitors will be enabled to get a fine panoramic view of the district by simply sitting still and looking out of car windows. Better than hoofing it, though not so instructive.

Chemists who have been studying food nutrition tell us that out of every dollar we pay for roast beef, 25 cents goes for water. Talk about watering stocks—what a chance for the muck-rakers to give the "beef trust" another roast! Only thing to do is to pass a law squeezing the water out of trust beef.

Roberts & Oake, packers, Forty-fifth street and Center avenue, will improve their plant to the extent of \$50,000. This firm, surrounded by the biggest houses in the country, buying livestock and selling product on the same market, has grown steadily and stands high in the estimation not only of its friends, but also of competitors.

Twenty-five hundred Chicago "boomers" made a hole in the food supply Tuesday night at the Coliseum. All classes of business men attended and the meeting was a howling success. The census of guests included: Packers, 47; lumbermen, 32; furniture dealers, 34; trade journals, 24; real estate men, 130; attorneys, 79; newspaper representatives, 24; paper dealers, 55; jewelers, 91; dry goods merchants, 108; boot and shoe merchants, 38; hardware dealers, 66; sporting goods purveyors, 63; druggists, 26; bankers, 56; clothiers, 142; office supply manufacturers, 19; Men's furnishers, 38; grocers, 12; piano dealers, 22; milliners, 40; traction officials, 4; electrical supply dealers, 60; insurance men, 58; wall paper dealers, 5; teaming contractors, 81; heating supply manufacturers, 18; printers, 32; steamship line agents, 12; confectioners, 46; cigar dealers, 17.

And this is what they ate: Soup, 300 gallons; beef tenderloin, 1,000 pounds; green peas, 150 cans; mashed potatoes, 150 gallons;

olives, 15 gallons; celery, 150 bunches; head lettuce, 2 barrels; oranges, 8 cases; bananas, 12 bunches; apples, 4 barrels; cheese, 100 pounds; bread, 300 loaves; tea biscuits, 1,400; corn muffins, 1,400; ice cream, 200 bricks; large cakes, 200; butter, 150 lbs.; coffee, 200 pounds; crackers, 8 boxes; hams, 20; corned beef, 600 pounds; cigars, 5,000—and then some!

GREATEST HORSE MEAT EXPORTER.

Attention is called in a United States consular report from Great Britain to the fact that the United Kingdom, which is the largest importer in the world of cattle and sheep for slaughtering purposes, is oddly enough the largest exporter of horses for the same purpose. The number of horses, which now average one for every 22 inhabitants, has varied very little from 2,100,000 for fifteen years, but the number exported for all purposes rose from 27,612 in 1901 to 47,708 in 1905 and 60,414 in 1906. The exporting of horses for breeding and other purposes had been profitable for many years, but the increase since 1901 is altogether due to the trade in horse meat in certain continental countries.

This is apparent from the fact that only 10,990 of the number exported in 1905 were valued at more than \$100 each. Belgium seems to be the principal buyer of old horses, and the British exports to that country in 1905 showed 3,005 at under \$25 and 18,454 at \$25 to \$50. The average price of ordinary horses, ponies excepted, is \$27.35, but fat horses have sold for \$50 or more.

The best horseflesh is sold for 10 to 12 cents per pound, poorer parts for 7½ to 9½ cents, and the residue is made into sausage. This sausage is redder than the ordinary kinds, and is "dimpled with pieces of fat." It is said to be the staple food of many people.

It appears that the trade in the Netherlands is also growing, for the British exports were 2,333 in 1904, valued each under \$25, and 3,898 at \$25 to \$50, and in 1905 the number was 11,161 under \$25 and 3,693 at \$25 to \$50. The growing demand for horse meat on the Continent is due chiefly to the shortage and high prices of other meats. Horse sausage is also a popular form of meat in several countries among classes who for various reasons have no inclination to buy canned meats. At the same time thousands of the best horses in the United Kingdom, in all classes except hunters, have been thrown out of employment by the advent of the motor car, and the reduced demand resulting has contributed to the increase in horse exports.

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19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES of every description for every department.
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.
FULL LINES.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

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483 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

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Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO
Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

WANTED AND FOR SALE ADVERTISEMENTS

PAGE 48

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"

IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

FEBRUARY SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

Official reports of livestock movements and slaughters at various important centers for the month of February, and for the year to date show an aggregate increase over last year in slaughters both for the month and for the period since January 1. Slaughters for seven chief centers for February, as compared with the same month of last year, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	137,191	23,096	518,494	249,901
St. Louis†	52,406	•	123,466	30,847
Omaha	59,307	•	215,962	93,188
St. Joseph	29,523	2,835	186,616	74,460
Sioux City	13,952	189	112,969	4,910
St. Paul	6,679	2,038	70,472	12,834
Denver	5,586	•	21,185	7,334

Total, Feb. '07....304,643 28,158 1,249,164 473,474
Total, Feb. '06....283,428 22,952 1,137,055 464,138

* Calves not separately reported.

† East St. Louis only.

Figures for the year to date are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	326,766	51,504	1,151,763	701,425
St. Louis†	126,718	•	289,746	51,830
Omaha	143,562	•	418,087	217,789
St. Joseph	67,077	6,902	385,724	138,768
Sioux City	29,635	535	223,939	8,374
St. Paul	15,390	4,367	154,781	25,709
Denver	12,452	•	37,288	14,595

Total 1907.....721,570 63,398 2,661,338 1,158,490
Total 1906.....632,806 45,639 2,582,804 1,022,134

* Calves not separately reported.

† East St. Louis only.

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	249,766	24,261	681,951	314,161
February, 1906	242,719	19,100	734,162	337,317
Two months, 1907	567,208	54,968	1,487,331	732,445
Two months, 1906	550,525	38,790	1,632,354	707,239

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	112,575	1,165	162,557	64,260
February, 1906	112,303	387	243,320	93,698
Two months, 1907	240,262	3,464	335,568	131,020
Two months, 1906	236,011	1,695	478,575	161,621

Consumed at Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	137,191	23,096	518,494	249,901
February, 1906	130,516	18,722	490,842	243,619
Two months, 1907	326,766	51,504	1,151,763	701,425
Two months, 1906	314,514	36,795	1,154,179	545,618

Average weight of hogs: February, 1907, 222 lbs.; February, 1906, 215 lbs. Year to date, 1907, 223 lbs.; 1906, 216 lbs.

St. Louis.*

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	68,442	178,986	32,835
February, 1906	59,486	172,134	34,069
Two months, 1907	159,335	408,825	60,055
Two months, 1906	143,989	382,298	90,649

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	10,037	55,520	1,988
February, 1906	18,036	65,353	3,345
Two months, 1907	32,617	116,079	8,225
Two months, 1906	41,719	132,617	10,521

HARRY HELLER & CO.

Everything in Packers and Sausage Manufacturers, Imported and Domestic Chemicals, Spices, Essential Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Salt, Saltpetre and Binders, Etc. . . .

367 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

WALTER R. KIRK

619 Postal Bldg. Chicago

Solicits samples of your holdings of
OILS, FATS and GLYCERINS

	Shipments.		
February, 1907	10,715	407	21,400
February, 1906	16,179	362	51,143
Two months, 1907	30,744	822	51,203
Two months, 1906	34,576	775	106,045

	Consumed at Denver.		
February, 1907	5,586	21,185	7,334
February, 1906	4,383	16,987	8,239
Two months, 1907	12,452	37,288	14,595
Two months, 1906	9,980	33,642	14,844

St. Paul.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	13,207	2,665	70,540	12,834
February, 1906	17,598	2,940	80,688	11,277
Two months, '07	35,662	•	104,146	33,859
Two months, '06	41,056	•	178,950	75,946

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	8,119	727	2,506	21,892
February, 1906	8,536	836	7,292	15,440
Two months, '07	18,218	•	9,800	37,332
Two months, '06	23,135	•	3,662	91,154

Consumed at South St. Paul.*

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1907	6,679	2,038	70,472	12,834
February, 1906	6,606	1,617	80,566	24,363
Two months, '07	15,390	4,367	154,781	25,709
Two months, '06	14,633	3,651	178,722	40,555

Average weight of hogs: February, 1907, 206 lbs.

*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers and outside packers.

ARGENTINA TAKES OUR BEEF TRADE.

(Concluded from page 15.)

our meats should be approached with extreme caution and handled with the utmost conservatism and care, that no distortion of facts be permitted to be spread broadcast through the world in public print.

A misguided senator or two will snarl rabidly at the meat inspection law—a measure which as it stands is one calculated to be of great benefit to our trade if permitted to stand undisturbed and do its work. All this revival of the old agitation merely keeps the matter fresh in the minds of our foreign customers when they have shown a real desire to forget it and renew our trade.

Argentina has a dominion of about 1,100,000 square miles, or more than one-third that of the United States proper. As yet, it is quite sparsely peopled, containing hardly one-sixteenth our population. Lands of an excellent ranching character are still cheap and all the crops that are required for the most successful handling of livestock are grown in abundance.

No country on the face of the earth has made more rapid strides in the matter of improving livestock during the last decade than Argentina.

Her producers of both cattle and sheep, encouraged by the remarkable showing that they have made the past ten years, are aroused to the belief that they may by improved breeding, with their excellent climate and pasturage for the production of cattle, still surpass in quality as well as quantity the surplus beef production of the United States.

They are bending every energy to that end and the United States must look well to its laurels or they will be irretrievably lost.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood.
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and bacon.

BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 4....	23,719	761	36,669	23,465
Tuesday, March 5....	3,548	1,878	12,186	11,945
Wednesday, March 6....	21,211	1,430	25,303	16,963
Thursday, March 7....	5,917	1,202	22,108	7,219
Friday, March 8....	1,465	235	20,458	1,664
Saturday, March 9....	208	12	9,473
Total last week....	56,068	5,518	126,217	61,256
Previous week....	57,528	6,561	168,764	69,641
Cor. week 1906....	48,415	5,243	148,478	68,836
Cor. week 1905....	63,599	6,086	154,599	79,682

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 4....	5,931	33	10,736	4,950
Tuesday, March 5....	4,095	42	8,905	4,146
Wednesday, March 6....	6,519	26	7,315	4,406
Thursday, March 7....	5,062	18	7,181	4,023
Friday, March 8....	5,161	73	6,772	428
Saturday, March 9....	467	3,699
Total last week....	25,235	192	41,698	17,951
Previous week....	27,528	317	49,702	17,655
Cor. week 1906....	24,879	179	43,590	26,639
Cor. week 1905....	30,278	287	52,805	21,764

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date....	624,663	60,861	1,652,808	801,820
Year ago....	607,276	44,641	1,817,618	810,207
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending March 9, 1907....			419,000	
Week previous....			428,000	
Year ago....			517,000	
Two years ago....			460,000	
Year to March 9, 1907....			5,135,000	
Same period 1906....			5,204,000	
Same period 1905....			5,325,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week March 9, 1907....	152,800	311,500	169,100	192,700
Week ago....	151,200	376,700	192,700	192,700
Year ago....	127,600	336,600	187,200	174,000
Two years ago....	144,700	359,600	174,000	174,000
Year to March 9, 1907....	1,656,000	3,877,000	1,788,000	1,788,000
Same period 1906....	1,670,000	4,085,000	1,885,000	1,885,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 9, 1907:	
Armour & Co.....	22,200
Swift & Co.....	17,000
Anglo-American.....	5,600
Boyd-Luhman.....	4,300
H. Moore & Co.....	1,000
Continental P. G.....	3,600
Hammond & Co.....	3,600
Morris & Co.....	7,800
Roberts & Oake.....	3,000
S. & S.....	11,200
Western Packing Co.....	4,000
Omaha Packing Co.....	6,700
Other packers.....	10,000
Total.....	100,000
Week ago.....	133,900
Year ago.....	104,300
Two years ago.....	108,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week March 9, 1907....	\$5.55	\$6.93	\$5.30	\$7.35
Previous week....	5.60	6.98	5.20	7.25
Year ago....	5.15	6.32	5.45	6.50
Two years ago....	4.80	5.08	5.50	7.15
Three years ago....	4.65	5.45	4.25	5.90

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.90@6.75
Common to good steers.....	4.75@5.90
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	5.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.00
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	4.00@5.25
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.25
Common to good culling cows.....	1.15@2.40
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	3.85@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.00
Calves, good to choice.....	6.75@7.50

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$6.90 @6.95
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows 6.95	@7.00
Mixed packers with barrow tops, 230	
lbs. and up.....	6.95 @7.00
Light barrow butchers, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.95 @7.05
Medium light barrow butchers and	
smooth sows.....	6.92½@7.00
Choice light barrows and smooth sows,	
160 to 180 lbs.....	6.92½@7.00
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to	
400 lbs.....	5.50 @6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75 @5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.85 @6.25
Pigs, 110 to 125 lbs.....	6.35 @6.75

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$4.75@6.00
Native wethers.....	5.25@6.25
Fed western wethers.....	5.25@6.00
Common to fair ewes.....	4.60@4.50
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.75@7.85
Common to fair native lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Fed western lambs.....	6.25@7.75
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.50@6.75
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	6.50@7.65
Feeding yearlings.....	5.25@6.00
Feeding wethers.....	4.25@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	2.50@4.50
Cull sheep.....	2.25@3.50
Cull lambs.....	5.00@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.05	9.65	9.60	9.60
July.....	9.70	9.72	9.62	9.62
RIBS (Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	9.30	9.30	9.15	9.17
July.....	9.35	9.35	9.25	9.25
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.57	16.62	16.47	16.47
July.....	16.75	16.80	16.62	16.65

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.45	9.45	9.35	9.40
July.....	9.50	9.52	9.40	9.45
RIBS (Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	9.15	9.07	9.00	9.07
July.....	9.15	9.17	9.10	9.15
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.40	16.42	16.20	16.30
July.....	16.52	16.55	16.37	16.45

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.30	9.32	9.12	9.25
July.....	9.37	9.37	9.17	9.30
RIBS (Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	9.00	9.00	9.02	9.00
July.....	9.00	9.05	8.95	9.05
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.10	16.15	15.90	16.10
July.....	16.37	16.37	16.15	16.25

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.25	9.25	9.10	9.15
July.....	9.30	9.30	9.15	9.22
RIBS (Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	8.95	8.95	8.90	8.90
July.....	9.00	9.05	8.97	8.97
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.10	16.15	15.95	16.00
July.....	16.25	16.30	16.10	16.12

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.15	9.25	9.10	9.17
Jan.....	9.20	9.30	9.17	9.22
RIBS (Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	8.87	9.00	8.87	8.95
July.....	8.97	9.07	8.95	9.02
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	15.95	16.10	15.95	16.07
July.....	16.15	16.30	16.12	16.20

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.22	9.22	9.07	9.07
July.....	9.25	9.27	9.15	9.15
RIBS (Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	8.97	8.97	8.80	8.80
July.....	9.07	9.07	8.90	8.90
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.15	16.15	15.75	15.75
July.....	16.30	16.30	15.92	15.92

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, March 13.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 8½; 6@8 ave., 8½; 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13; 18@20 ave., 13; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 12; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11; 14@16 ave., 11; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13; 18@20 ave., 13; 20@22 ave., 13; 22@24 ave., 13; 24@26 ave., 12½; 26@28 ave., 12½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 8½; 6@7 ave., 8½; 6@8 ave., 8½; 7@9 ave., 8½; 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13½; 8@10 ave., 13; 10@12 ave., 12.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16 @18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10 @12½
Beef Steaks.....	5 @8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8 @10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8 @10
Corned Ribs.....	6 @8
Corned Flanks.....	6 @8
Round Steaks.....	10 @12½
Round Roasts.....	10 @12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8 @10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8 @10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8 @7
Rolls Roast.....	10 @12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.50
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.75
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22
Chops, Frenched.....	10 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	12½
Hind Quarters.....	13½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½ @
Pork Chops.....	12½ @
Pork Tenderloins.....	25
Pork Butts.....	11 @
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	6
Leaf Lard.....	12

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14
Fore Quarters.....	10
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	16
Shoulders.....	16
Outlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	6
Tallow.....	4½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	14 @ 3½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacones).....	80 @85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	@12½
Turkeys.....	@10
Fowls.....	@12½
Roosters.....	@7
Ducks.....	@12½
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00 @ 7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@15
Chickens.....	@12
Ducks.....	@12
Geese.....	5 @10

Veal.

Choice.....	8 @10
Good.....	8 @8
Medium.....	6 @8
Coarse.....	5 @8
Coarse, small.....	4 @5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@15
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@7
Loin, No. 1.....	@17½
Loin, No. 2.....	@13½
Loin, No. 3.....	@8½
Rounds, No. 1.....	@8
Rounds, No. 2.....	@7
Rounds, No. 3.....	@6
Chuck, No. 1.....	@7
Chuck, No. 2.....	@5½
Chuck, No. 3.....	@5
Plates, No. 1.....	@5
Plates, No. 2.....	@4½
Plates, No. 3.....	@3½

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@32
Creamery Extracts.....	@31
Creamery Firsts.....	@28
Creamery Seconds.....	@25
Dairies, Choice.....	@27½
Dairies, Firsts.....	@25
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	19½ @20
Renovated.....	24 @25

Eggs.

Extras.....	@18
Prime Firsts.....	@17
Firsts.....	@16
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	@15

SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6 @ 8 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Native Steers	7 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Good	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters	1.50 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.25 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steers Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Boneless Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loin, Medium	10 @ 12
Cow Loin, Good	12 @ 12
Steer Loin, Light	14 @ 14
Steer Loin, Heavy	16 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	23 @ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 20
Strip Loin	12 @ 12
Shoulder Butts	12 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	12 @ 12
Rolls	12 @ 12
Rump Butts	8 @ 8
Trimnings	4 @ 4 1/2
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	13 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 @ 2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 5
Fresh Tripe-plain	11 @ 11 1/2
Brains	5 @ 5
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5
Brains	5 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass	9 @ 10
Good Carcass	11 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	11 @ 11
Good Racks	10 @ 10

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	10 @ 10
Plucks	30 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.

Medium Caul	8 @ 9
Good Caul	10 @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	12 @ 13
Dressed Caul	12 @ 12 1/2
B. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
B. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Racks	8 @ 7 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6
Mutton Loin	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pork Loin	10 @ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	21 @ 21
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts	9 @ 9 1/2
Hocks	12 @ 12 1/2
Trimnings	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tails	4 @ 4
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	4 @ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	3 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	24 @ 24
Skinned Shoulders	9 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	1 @ 1
Silp Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 9
Hams	12 @ 12 1/2
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	12 @ 12
Shoulders	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	6 @ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 @ 6
Choice Bologna	7 @ 7
Viennas	8 @ 8
Frankfurters	8 @ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 @ 7
Tongue	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Sausage	11 @ 11
Prepared Sausage	12 @ 12
New England Sausage	15 @ 15
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 15
Boneless Sausage	15 @ 15
Oxford Sausage	15 @ 15
Polish Sausage	15 @ 15
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	8 @ 8
Smoked Pork	8 @ 8
Veal Sausage	14 @ 14
Farm Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	11 @ 11
Ham Bologna	11 @ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	19 @ 19
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	13 @ 13
Mettwurst, New	13 @ 13
Farmer, New	13 @ 13
Darles, H. C., New	20 @ 20
Italian Salami, New	20 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat	16 @ 16
Capascola	18 @ 18

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	4.00 @ 4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50 @ 3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00 @ 3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50 @ 2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50 @ 4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00 @ 4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40 @ 4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85 @ 6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00 @ 10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	— @ —

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35 @ 2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70 @ 4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75 @ 17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60 @ 11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.50 @ 10.50
Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	10.50 @ 10.50
Mess Pork	16.75 @ 16.75
Clear Fat Backs	18.00 @ 18.00
Family Back Pork	18.50 @ 18.50
Bean Pork	15.25 @ 15.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	9 @ 9
Lard compounds	8 @ 8
Barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	55c. @ 55c.

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 12
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	8 @ 8
Regular Plates	8 @ 8
Short Cuts	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 10 1/4 c. more	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	15 @ 15
Hams, 16 lbs. average	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Skinned Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy	20 @ 20
Wide, 8 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 @ 5 avg.	15 @ 15
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sets	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Insides	16 @ 16
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	21 @ 21
Smoked Hams	22 @ 22
Boiled Picnic Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
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Middles, per set	35 @ 35
Beef bungs, per piece	5 @ 5
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	50 @ 50
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	50 @ 50
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Beef wessands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	25 @ 25
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	18 @ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.87 1/2 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.85 @ 2.85
Concent. tankage, 12% per unit	2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	27.50 @ 27.50
Hooft, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Hooft, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Hooft, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00 @ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00 @ 100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	9.05 @ 9.05
Prime steam, loose	8.60 @ 8.60
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	8 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	8.50 @ 8.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @ 10 1/4
Oleo No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Mutton	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Tallow	8 @ 8
Grease	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	77 @ 79
Extra No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 61
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	50 @ 52
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	68 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	58 @ 60
Corn oil	4.90 @ 4.90

ALLOWES.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	5 @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	46 @ 48
P. S. Y., soap grade	41 @ 41
Soap, bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.62 1/2 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash	1.12 1/2 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak	1.25 @ 1.27 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25 @ 2.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.35 @ 3.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.90 @ 2.90
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x3x1	1.10 @ 1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers

Chicago

Office, Postal Telegraph Building	
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards	
TALLOW	GREASE
LARD OIL	NEATSFOOT OIL
CRACKLINGS	BONES
GLUE STOCK	FERTILIZERS
	HOOPS AND HORNS

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$3.25@6.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.00@5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.50
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.45@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.25@5.90

LIVE CALVES.

Live real calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@ 8.75
Live real calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 8.25
Live real calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.75
Live real calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live real calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	6.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.87@ 8.25
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.75
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@ 5.75
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.75@ 5.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.40
Hogs, medium.....	7.70
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.70
Pigs.....	7.75
Rough.....	6.40@ 6.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice helters.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair helters.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 11 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 10c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 5 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 4 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 1/2c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/2 @ 13
Western, calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western calves, common.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@12 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Smoked Picnics, light.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/2 @ 11

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 1/2 @ 15
Dried beef sets.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 80@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 in. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	1 1/2 @ 5c. a piece
Oxtails.....	8 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tiers or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, hams, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, hams, per lb.....	5
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, wassands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	18	21
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .20
No. 2 skins.....	@ .18
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18 @ .19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.16 @ .17
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@2.05
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.75 @ 1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70 @ 1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50 @ 1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.00 @ 2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90 @ 2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.80 @ 1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.70 @ 1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.70 @ 2.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40 @ 2.50
Branded skins.....	.11 @ .13
Branded kips.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65 @ 1.75
Ticky skins.....	1.30 @ .16
Ticky kips.....	1.75 @ 1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	2.00 @ 2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@ .12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@15
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@14
Western, young toms (ave. best).....	@14
Western, fair to good.....	12 @13
Southwestern, average best.....	14 @15
Southwestern, fair to good.....	12 @13
Inferior.....	10 @11
Western, old, choice.....	@14

Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—	
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	17 @18
Western.....	12 @13

Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—	
Western, average.....	10 @11

Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@14 1/2
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	13 1/2 @14
Western, d. p., fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	@14
Western, dry-picked, best average run.....	13 1/2 @14
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	@13 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@13
Western, scalded, best average run.....	12 1/2 @13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10 @12

Capons—Phila., fancy, 8 a 9 lbs. each.....	22 @24
Phila., medium weights.....	19 @20
Ohio fancy, 8 lbs. and over each.....	17 @18
Ohio & Ind., average.....	15 @15 1/2
Other Western, average.....	14 1/2 @15
Western, small and slips.....	12 1/2 @14

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@10
Old cocks, scalded.....	9 1/2 @10
Geese, spring Western, fair to good.....	8 @11
Ducks, spring, Ohio and Mich.....	8 @12
Ducks, spring, Western, choice.....	12 @12 1/2
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	3.50 @3.75
Squabs, prime white, 6 @ 6 1/2 lbs. to dozen.....	@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@2.00

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@18
Toms, No. 1.....	@18
No. 2.....	@14
Old toms, No. 1.....	@16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23 @25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	20 @23
Scalded, No. 1.....	18 @20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	17 @18
Soft-meated, fancy.....	16 @17
Average, No. 1.....	14 @15
Chickens—No. 2.....	10 @12
Fowls—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@13
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	11 @12
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @15
No. 2.....	11 @12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @13
No. 2.....	8 @10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	@15
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@11
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@13
Ducks, per lb.....	@16
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@13
Geese, Western, ordinary.....	@12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@10
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine.....	@ 3.10
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.80 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c. less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEW

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 13.

CATTLE.—Receipts thus far this week, 57,674; against 48,478 last week. The big run Monday gave buyers a decided advantage and with the exception of a few prime heavy steers that sold nearly steady the trading was done on a 10@15c. lower basis. Market finished dull with late sales 15c. lower and a considerable number carried over unsold; \$6.75 was the top for 25 head of 1,698-lb. steers from Ohio. Several loads averaging 1,337 lbs. to 1,446 lbs. went at \$6.50 and 63 head of prime 1,218-lb. steers brought \$6.45. Two loads of 1,690-lb. cattle from South Dakota brought \$6.35 and quite a number of choice cattle sold at \$6@6.20, averaging mostly from 1,400@1,550 lbs. The offerings included a large number of cattle that lacked 60 to 90 days feeding. Muddy feed lots and preparations for spring work on the farm had much to do with the heavy receipts. A lot of choice Kansas steers averaging a little over 1,200 lbs. brought \$6.45. There was a good inquiry for choice fat little steers and these met with ready sale. Tuesday's light run met with poor demand as buyers were filled up from the day before, and the market was very dull. To-day's run of 19,000 gave salesmen better courage, and although the buyers held out of the market well into the forenoon, making a strong effort to force a further decline, salesmen were not inclined to let go, and although the market was dull and unsatisfactory prices showed but very little decline, if any, and the finish was firm with the pens cleared.

The heavy run of Monday and the decline in steer cattle was reflected in the market for butcher stock. There was a few prime cows and heifers sold Monday at about steady prices, but the bulk of the trading was 10@15c. lower. A bunch of prime Kansas heifers sold up to \$5.25, averaging 1,025 lbs., and another lot, averaging 1,108 lbs., at the same price. The general quality of the run was plain and sales above \$4 were not numerous. The big bulk of the cows and heifers went at \$3.15@3.65, and the cows upwards of \$3.75 were good fat beef grades. Bulls sold 10c. lower. Tuesday's supply of butcher stuff met with a good demand at steady prices except for veal calves that sold 50c. lower. Wednesday's market held steady at Monday's decline. We sold a big string of Texas cows and heifers at \$3.75@4.25, 785@914 lbs. Two carloads of choice cows sold at \$5 and a load of prime Angus heifers from Iowa went at \$5.50. Most of the good to choice cows and heifers, \$4@4.75, and the medium \$3.25@3.75.

HOGS.—Monday's actual receipts of hogs, 44,960. This was above all expectations, and although prices were 5@10c. lower the market was active, as shippers and packers had liberal orders. Shippers took over 15,000 hogs, packers purchasing rather freely at the above decline, but the closing trade was somewhat weaker, buyers no doubt influenced by the weakness in the provision market. Late arrivals sold 15c. below the high prices of Saturday. Butchers and fancy heavy shippers sold early at \$6.95@7, with choice light 160 to 200 lbs. at \$7@7.05; fair to choice mixed hogs, \$6.85@6.95. Tuesday's receipts, 20,108; market fairly active at the closing prices of Monday, or 5c. lower than the average. A few loads of choice light hogs sold at 7c., with medium and heavy shipping grades \$6.92½@6.97½. Packers bought rather freely at \$6.87½@6.92½, and very few remained in the pens unsold. Wednesday's receipts estimated at 28,000; the market was weak from the start, averaging 5@10c. lower, closing at the full decline. Fancy light bacon hogs sold to Eastern shippers at \$6.95@6.97½; bulk of

butchers and heavy shippers, \$6.85@6.90. Packers were free buyers at \$6.80@6.85. Provisions lower, and the hog trade closed very weak at the full decline. Outlook only fair; general tendency of the market downward. Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.85@6.90; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.87½@6.92½; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.80@6.90; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.92½@6.97½; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.80@6.85; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.75@6.82½; rough packers, in small lots, \$6.40@6.65; stags, \$5.75@6.25; boars, \$2.50@3.50; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.75@6.25; good pigs, 110@140 lbs., \$6.40@6.80; common and undesirable lots, \$4.50@5.50.

SHEEP.—Continued light receipts seems to have put springs under the market on sheep and lambs and new life into both salesmen and buyers this week, as to-day's sales show an advance of 25c. per cwt. on lambs and 15@25c. on sheep as compared with one week ago and 50c. on lambs and 30c. on sheep as compared with the close of the week before last. Monday's supply of 13,900. Tuesday's 11,000 and to-day's estimate of 15,000 show a falling off in receipts of 30 per cent. as compared with the first half of last week and fully 50 per cent. as compared with same time last year. Present receipts include only a limited number of light weights or half fat stock in any class, and in fact packers are daily behind their orders for light weights and compelled to use most everything in sight, thus shutting out feeder buyers on every hand. To-day's sales include good to choice native wethers from \$6.10@6.35; same, Westerns, \$5.80@6.15, with fair to medium wethers, \$5.60@5.90, and shearing grades (if here), \$5.40@5.60; good to prime yearling wethers, \$6.00@6.85; fair to medium, \$6.25@6.50; shearers, \$5.85@6.10; good to choice native ewes, \$5.65@6; fair to medium grades, \$5.10@5.45; good to choice Western mutton ewes, \$5.35@5.75; fair to medium, \$4.85@5.25; aged to best bred ewes, (when here), \$4.50@6; good to best lambs, \$7.75@8; fair to medium, \$7.50@7.80; feeders and shearers, \$7.20@7.60.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, March 15.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 45,900; last week, 40,100; same week last year, 40,400. Steers declined 15@25c. the first three days this week, but were stronger yesterday and to-day; top, \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$5@5.60. Cows and heifers were a shade lower the middle of the week, but are closing about steady; cows, \$3.25@4.50; heifers, \$3.80@5.25. Bulls, \$3.20@4.25; veals, steady around \$7. Quarantine receipts nearly all medium grade steers, 15@20c. lower this week; bulk, \$4.25@4.85; top, \$5.25. Stockers, 20@50c. lower; feeders, 10c. lower.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 47,500; last week, 46,900; same week last year, 45,200. Tendency of hog prices is downward, although there have been small advances each of the last two days; top to-day, \$6.82½, which is 10c. below a week ago; bulk of sales, \$6.75@6.80; light hogs selling at \$6.60@6.75. Light weights are being pushed forward, and will soon take their hot weather position at the front. Quality is good in all weights.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 33,400; last week, 44,100; same week last year, 33,300. Prices are 15@25c. higher than a week ago. Quality not as good as formerly, although some topy lots in each class were included. Demand good from all sources, including strong inquiry for feeding lambs. Fat lambs ranged from \$7.25@7.75; the latter the top price for many months. Yearlings reached \$6.70; heavy yearlings, \$6.25; wethers, \$5.90; ewes, \$5@5.50.

HIDES are weak; green salted, 9@11c.; bulls and stags, 8½c.; glue, 7c.; horsehides, \$3@4; dry flint, \$21@22; dry, sheep, 13@15½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	191	—	—
Armour	4,471	11,584	7,067
Cudahy	3,453	6,527	3,271
Fowler	1,295	—	2,162
Morris	3,973	7,623	3,825
Ruddy	608	—	—
Schwarzschild	5,197	11,540	3,974
Swift	6,340	9,812	8,021

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, March 12, 1907.

On account of the fact that cattle receipts have been heavier than usual for this season of the year the market has been a rather unsatisfactory affair in point of strength and activity, but at the same time prices have been remarkably well sustained. In addition to the usual demand from local packers there has been lively buying of late by eastern packers so that the movement of the desirable grades has been fairly free. At the same time feeder buyers are strong competitors with the packers for the short fed and warmed up steers of good quality. Good to choice, finished heaves are selling at \$5.30@5.80; fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound heaves at \$4.75@5.25, and the common to fair grades around \$4.00@4.65. There has been no material change in the cow market for the past ten days. Prices range from \$2.00 up to \$4.50 with the bulk of the fair to good butcher grades at \$3.25@3.85. There has been a vigorous demand and a strong market for stockers and feeders right along of late. In fact the demand has exceeded the supply. Choice stuff brings \$5.00 readily and there is little of any consequence selling under the \$3.00 mark. Fair to good grades are going mostly at \$4.00@4.50.

Hogs firmed up about a nickel last week on account of the smaller supplies, but packers fought the advance at every step. It is evident that the packers are determined to hold prices as near the present level as possible until the size of the spring run develops. If there is anything like the shortage in supplies that the trade in this part of the country is figuring on, it will be impossible to hold the market down. Conditions are substantially the same as they have been for several weeks and the range continues very narrow. The 11,600 hogs here to-day sold about a nickel lower at a range of \$6.65@6.75, the bulk of the trading at \$6.65@6.70, as against \$6.70@6.75 a week ago.

Activity and strength have characterized the sheep market for the past ten days, although there has been no material advance in prices during that time. All fat stock has met with a ready sale, while feeder buyers have taken the thin and half fat stuff at strong figures, with a view to feeding it out and shearing. Supplies continue very moderate. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.25@7.60; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7.25; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.15@6.50; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$5.85@6.15; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.85@6.10; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.60@5.85; good to choice old wethers, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good old wethers, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice ewes, \$5.25@5.50; fair to good ewes, \$4.75@5.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., March 12, 1907.

The volume of cattle being marketed continues to show an increasing tendency and bears out the claims recently made that farmer-feeders are making a hurry up movement

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

to unload their winter feeding, and thus escape muddy feed lots and get cattle out of the road before the rush of spring work. Under these conditions it is not surprising that there should be a big proportion of fat steers arriving and the market prices for them work a little lower. Conservatively quoted prices to-day are around 15@20c. lower than the close of last week on medium to heavy weight steers, while the light weights of good killing quality are not more than weak to 10c. lower. The proportion of light weight steers as well as the butcher grade of the stock is comparatively small, hence the market is holding up better on this class of stuff than on the higher priced steers. Stock and feeder prices show a slump of 15@20c. for the week, and the trade is slow. The outlook for the cattle trade favors rather liberal supplies of fat winter fed steers for the next three or four weeks, and a permanent reaction of prices can hardly be looked for in that time.

Receipts of hogs are continuing to run rather liberal, in fact, are above expectations, and the market is on a bear turn. Prices have slumped 15@20c. this week. Hogs are continuing to come in quite good quality and carrying quite good weight for the season of the year. This indicates fair supplies yet in feeders' hands, and this may be a rush to get them out of the way before feed lots and roads become exceedingly muddy. Prices to-day ranged at \$6.67½@6.75 for the bulk, with tops selling at \$6.77½. While the market has been showing this slumping condition in the last few days, the under current of feeling is that prices must work higher in the near future.

The market for live mutton has shown considerable falling off at all points, and prices are working sharply higher. Quotations are as follows: Lambs, \$7.20@7.65; yearlings, \$6.25@6.50; wethers, \$5.50@5.65; ewes, \$5.10@5.45.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 11, 1907.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,217	3	1,270	6,893	15,293
Sixtieth Street	799	31	1,905	5,718	—
Fortieth Street	—	—	—	—	15,589
Lehigh Valley	5,435	—	—	1,689	—
Westhaver	938	—	—	1,857	—
Scattering	66	88	31	3,650	—
Totals	10,389	100	3,203	15,688	34,532
Totals last week	10,355	106	3,625	13,227	31,440

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., So. Civic ..	460	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., So. Maine ..	390	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., So. Minne- apolis	450	—	2,900
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Civic ..	490	962	—
I. Chamberg & Son, So. Maine ..	365	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Minne- apolis	450	—	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Civic	—	—	4,000
Morris Beef Co., So. Teutonic ..	—	—	1,650
Swift Beef Co., So. Teutonic ..	—	—	1,200
Armour & Co., So. Minneapolis ..	—	—	2,100
Cudahy Packing Co., So. Lucania ..	—	—	1,540
W. Daniels, So. Bermudian	18	80	—
Total exports	2,563	1,042	12,490
Total exports last week	1,016	1,235	13,850

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending March 9:

CATTLE.

Chicago	39,835
Omaha	17,000
Kansas City	24,881
St. Joseph	19,843
Cudahy	497
Sioux City	4,469
Wichita	133
South St. Paul	5,070
New York and Jersey City	7,926
Detroit	7,225
Fort Worth	1,132

HOGS.

Chicago	84,519
Omaha	35,846
Kansas City	56,799
St. Joseph	35,088
Cudahy	6,756
Sioux City	23,168
Ottumwa	6,529
Cedar Rapids	9,060
Wichita	7,980

Bloomington	1,468
South St. Paul	18,029
New York and Jersey City	34,532
Detroit	15,591
Fort Worth	3,527

SHEEP.

Chicago	43,305
Omaha	28,914
Kansas City	35,993
St. Joseph	21,841
Cudahy	374
Sioux City	1,131
Wichita	45
South St. Paul	3,788
New York and Jersey City	4,646
Detroit	1,144
Fort Worth	1,721

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907.

Chicago	2,000	17,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	2,000	8,000	6,000

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 11, 1907.

Exports from—	Live Cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	2,563	1,042	12,490
Boston	1,700	—	7,225
Baltimore	750	1,000	—
Philadelphia	1,287	—	1,300
Portland	1,442	—	—
Newport News	357	—	—
St. John	800	—	—
Exports to—	Live Cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
London	3,277	—	8,175
Liverpool	4,504	1,962	12,840
Glasgow	571	—	—
Bristol	329	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	18	80	—
Totals to all ports	8,899	2,042	21,015
Totals to all ports last week	9,301	3,491	25,350

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.40; city steam, \$9.25; refined Continent, tes., \$9.80; do., South America, tes., \$11; kegs, \$12. Compound, \$8.50.

HOG MARKETS, MARCH 15.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; slow; steady to shade higher; \$6.60@6.95.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$6.67½@6.80.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; steady to strong; \$6.60@6.70.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; higher; \$6.90@7.05.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$6.15@6.90.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 2,500; slow; \$7.30@7.35.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; steady; all grades, \$7.15.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 15.—Beef, extra India mess, 87s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 41s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 56c.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 52s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 51s. 6d.; do., backs, 50s.; bellies, 52s. 6d. Tallow, 35s. Turpentine, 52s. Rosin, common, 10s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 46s. 2d. American refined, pails, 47s. Cheese, white, 65s.; do., colored, 67s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 46¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 9d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 26s. Linseed (London), La Plata, March and April at 41s.; Calcutta, 42s. 6d.; Linseed oil (London), 22s. 10½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The products markets opened stronger on moderate receipts of and firmer prices for hogs. There was soon a reaction to easier prices, on a declining tendency of the grain markets, but the turn was again stronger.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened very dull and rather tame; prime yellow on first "call," March at 44½@45¼c.; April at 44@45c.; May at 43½@44c.; July at 43@43¾c.; September at 41¾@42½c.; October at 37½@38½c. Immediately after the "call" firmer; 44¼c. bid for May, 45¼c. bid March and 43½c. bid July. Sales, most of it "switching," 100 bbls. May at 44c.; 300 do. at 43¾c.; 300 bbls. July at 43¼c.; 200 do. at 43½c.

Tallow.

Market quiet and steady at 6¾c. for New York city, hlds.

Oleo Stearine.

Less demand at 10c. in New York. Sales for week, to this writing, 450,000 lbs. in New York at 10c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil and neutral lard have been affected this week more by the financial situation than by anything else. The decline in Wall street has made weakness in the entire provision line and all commercial circles and that accounts for the lower price both of oleo oil and natural lard and the light business done in same. There is no occasion for decline in prices from natural causes in these goods because the production is not any larger, nor are the stocks heavy, but outside matters have affected prices and business for the time being. Cotton oil shows very little change, but choice qualities continue very scarce and churners will find difficulty this season to get choice cotton oil in large quantities.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 15.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½ to 1½c. lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.50 per 100 lbs., bbls. 2c. lb.; carbonate of potash 5 to 5½c. lb. according to test; electrolytic caustic potash 88 to 92 per cent. at 6c. per lb. Palm oil in casks, 7¼c. lb., and in bbls. 7¼c. lbs.; green olive oil 65c. per gal.; yellow olive oil 75 to 80c. per gallon; saponified red oil 6¾ to 7c. per lb.; green olive oil foots 6½c. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil 9¾c. to 10c. lb.; cochin coconut oil 10½ to 11c. lb.; cottonseed oil 46 to 48c. per gal.; corn oil 5¼c. per lb.

Prime city tallow 6¾c. per lb.; edible tallow 7½ to 7¾c. lb.; house grease 6 to 6¼c. lb.; yellow packers' grease 6¼ to 6½c. lb.; brown grease 5¼ to 6c. lb.; light bone grease 6¼ to 6½c. lb.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Retail Section

BUTCHERS LOSE FAT PROFITS.

Butchers in many cities and towns in Connecticut and New Jersey which are within easy shipping distance of New York are complaining of a loss of revenue from shop fats as a result of recent action of railroad companies in carrying out federal meat law regulations. It is just within the past few days that railroad agents have refused to accept consignments of fats offered by butchers in these out-of-state towns for shipment to refiners in New York City. These are suet fats and yielded the butchers from 4 to 6 cents per pound. Now they have to dispose of them to local renderers for tallow or grease purposes at around 2 cents a pound.

The railroads refused the shipments under the government regulation prohibiting the acceptance by common carriers of uninspected meat products. This ruling long ago shut off the interstate traffic in slaughter offal from uninspected establishments, and confined this business entirely to local melters. But shop butchers in many cities who handle Western and other dressed beef have been disposing of their suet fat to refiners for oleo purposes at the higher price. This fat came from inspected animals and was therefore presumably proper for interstate shipment.

But just recently the railroads have seen new light on this point, and now refuse to accept the consignments because they do not know the fat to have been inspected, since it bears no government mark. Of course, suet fat is not stamped, and to comply with the new rule every shop butcher would have to have a government inspector in his shop to stamp his fat as he trimmed it off. This is manifestly impossible.

If no way out of the difficulty is found the shop butcher in these towns will have to dispose of his suet along with his other fats to the home melter at the cheaper price. It is argued that this gives the local renderer a monopoly of the business and puts the butcher at his mercy. An effort will be made to get the government to permit the railroads to accept shipments when accompanied by certificates that the fats are from inspected animals, the consignments to be inspected later

by government inspectors upon arrival at the refineries to see if they are still fit to pass.

BUTCHERS' DIPLOMA PLAN POPULAR.

The plan authorized at last summer's national convention of the United Master Butchers of America, by which local branches hold examinations and issue certificates to their members as competent butchers, has met with much success wherever it has been thoroughly tried and has proved very popular. In New York, particularly, the branches have taken up the plan with enthusiasm and the regular meetings of the branches have become very much like night schools.

The sanitary handling of meats is discussed, as well as their cutting up and refrigeration. Every month lectures are given by experts. Examinations have been held from time to time, and all who pass them receive diplomas, to be hung up in their shops. The examining board is composed of three veteran master butchers appointed by the State president. Over 300 certificates already have been issued to members of the East Side branch, and examinations are being held all over the country.

The association officials are also making it a point to instruct butchers concerning the meat regulations, both national, state and local. In New York City a point has been made of the preservative and color questions and butchers are told what they can and cannot do in this regard. Next to getting a State licensing law for master butchers, the associations regard this voluntary examination and certificate plan as the best thing to improve the morale of the trade.

UTAH FOLLOWS FEDERAL FOOD LAW.

A bill has been introduced in the Utah Legislature repealing all previous food measures and substituting a statute which is almost an exact copy of the federal food law. This bill will be pushed in opposition to another already introduced, which it is claimed is not broad enough.

Need a good man? Try page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Dorby & Wyckoff have opened a new meat market at Alliance, Neb.

C. A. Herrick has opened a new meat market at Nez Perce, Idaho.

H. O. Salmans has engaged in the meat business at Kingman, Kas.

R. Leader has sold his meat market at Rose, N. Y., to I. L. Legg.

W. A. Coe has purchased the meat business of H. S. Cary at Calhoun, Mo.

C. T. Hedges has sold his meat business at Joplin, Mo., to Gordon & Israel.

Linsenmayer & Arnold will open a new meat market at South Bend, Ind.

J. P. Terry has sold out his butcher shop at St. Joseph, Mo., to H. H. Terry.

J. W. Crouse has purchased the meat business of I. E. Meister at Kingston, Mo.

Fire destroyed the meat market and grocery store of George Ahearn, at Toronto, Ont.

O. Minton has purchased the meat market of G. D. Sutherland at Waterville, Wash.

H. L. Morris has succeeded to the meat business of Blum & Morris at Garrett, Kas.

S. B. Clapp has purchased the meat business of Ruedy & Huddleston at St. Joseph, Mo.

Fire on March 9 destroyed the butcher shop of T. C. Sharon, at Garland City, Ark.

George O'Brien has sold out his meat business at Butte, Mont., to Bennett & Mountain.

J. C. Carlson has opened a new meat market at 1814 South Eleventh street, Tacoma, Wash.

W. B. Garrett has sold out his meat business at Idaho Falls, Idaho, to McCoy & Perry.

Mauck Bros. & Gilbert have purchased the butcher shop of Helfer & Fetters at Conrad, Iowa.

A. F. Gentry has purchased the meat business of Gentry & Guio at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles Summers has sold out his meat business at St. Joseph, Mo., to Alexander & Brock.

Cook & Hubbard have purchased the meat business of Sheldon & Gaines at Port Huron, Mich.

M. C. Matthews has succeeded to the entire meat business of Irvin & Matthews at Salem, Oregon.



MR. BUTCHER:

We want to call your attention to the ROYAL ELECTRIC MEAT CHOPPER. The most up-to-date Hamburg steak machine there is on the market. This machine will grind an average of thirty-five pounds of beef, using one cent's worth of power. If you will stop a minute and figure, you will find that this is cheaper than any hand power you can use.

To connect this machine up all you have to do is unscrew your electric light and plug in with the cord attached to the machine. All of our machines are so arranged that you can take off the chopping part at any time, and store it in the ice box in the summer time, if you wish, or for that matter you can set the whole machine right in your ice box and chop your meat right in there.

We make a full line of various styles and sizes of meat choppers, and if you are interested in them at any time it would pay you to drop a line to us, asking for a catalogue giving full information, and describing the various machines. We have the LOWEST PRICED GOOD MACHINE on the market. We sell them on easy monthly payments. Write us, and we will tell you all about it.

Yours truly,

54 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE A. J. DEER CO.

Hastain & Coppage have succeeded to the meat business of Coppage & Dice at Altman, Colorado.

J. O. Robinson has purchased the meat business of Thomas M. Brown at Springfield, Missouri.

E. L. Ferris has purchased the grocery and meat business of J. B. Ferguson at Kansas City, Mo.

A. H. Hale has purchased the meat market of D. Y. Clark & Company at Central City, Nebraska.

Tiernan & Company have succeeded to the meat business of N. F. Simpson at Laurel, Nebraska.

L. N. Lawrence has purchased the meat business of Rath & Drinkwater at Cedar Point, Kas.

D. S. Hill has succeeded to the meat business of the old firm of Hill & Medford, at Medford, Ore.

Ebblesmeyer & Brunn have disposed of their butcher shop at Greenleaf, Kas., to Fitzpatrick & Quiney.

J. Knock has been admitted to partnership in the meat business of Ruthard & Anstrom at St. Anthony, Idaho.

The Co-operative Provision Co., of Hartford, Conn., has increased its capital stock from \$7,000 to \$14,000.

Andrew Stone has been succeeded in the meat business at Ashton, Idaho, by the Marysville Merchandise Company.

H. G. Aitchison has admitted a partner in his meat business at Oroville, Wash., and the firm is now Jackson & Aitchison.

The Walla Walla Dressed Meat & Storage Company at Walla Walla, Wash., has increased its capital stock to \$100,000.

Fred Burchner has admitted a partner in his meat business at North Topeka, Kan., and the firm is now Hohnbaum & Burchner.

Patrick J. Maney, a butcher, of No. 47 North Lark street, Albany, N. Y., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,247 and nominal assets of \$750.

William P. Larkin and Charles H. Quigley were appointed receivers for the Baltimore Beef Company, conducted at 613 West Lexington street, Baltimore, Md., by Gustave and Charles Schroeder.

The Kuser & Mullin Co., of Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, to conduct a wholesale and retail grocery and meat business. W. A. Kuser, F. X. Mullin and T. J. Mullin are the incorporators.

Jens P. Kelgor, a butcher of Audubon, Ia., filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. He lists liabilities amounting to \$1,349, with assets of \$1,595. The list of liabilities consists of a large number of claims of wholesale houses.

The firm of Saunders & Law, meat dealers in Rutland, Vt., filed a petition in bankruptcy. The partners in the business are Stephen C. Saunders and Charles H. Law. The firm's liabilities are \$704.61 unsecured claims, while the assets are \$424.31.

Charles A. Kidder and William S. McCarthy, doing business under the firm name of Kidder & McCarthy, wholesale provisions, 22½ Blackstone street, Boston, Mass., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Warner V. Taylor.

The Henry Rohl Co., of 320 First street, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with

\$50,000 capital stock for the purpose of conducting a grocery and meat business. H. Selo, 72 Cottage street; A. L. Mullins, 222 Bay street, and John J. Treacy, 15 Exchange place, are the incorporators.

NEW YORK POULTRY BILL KILLED.

The bill before the New York Legislature prohibiting the marketing or storage of undrawn poultry or game was practically killed this week by the action of the House Committee on Agriculture, which voted not to report the bill. This action followed a public hearing on Wednesday, when both sides were heard, and when the poultry interests made an unusually strong showing.

This is the third year in succession that the bill has come up and met the same fate after the merits of the case were presented. This year's argument was greatly strengthened by the report of an expert bacteriologist who has been making extensive experiments on drawn and undrawn poultry. His report showed more conclusively than ever the dangers of such legislation as was proposed.

At the hearing on the bill at Albany on Wednesday president Harry Dowie, of the New York Poultry & Game Trade Association, gave the legislators a striking object-lesson in a lunch on a chicken which had been in cold storage for five months undrawn. Mr. Dowie brought the fowl to the committee room and carved it up in order to convince the committee that freezing did not injure it and that it was wholesome. He distributed portions of the bird to the members of the committee and also ate a portion of it himself.

The New York City delegation included Attorney Francis Winslow, Dr. Henry A. Higley, an expert on bacteria; Harry A. Dowie, of De Winter & Company, and George W. Otis, of B. W. Otis & Company. Mr. Winslow had charge of the opposition. He called the attention of the committee to the fact that the bill was not a new proposition, as it had been introduced for the past three years, and three members of the present committee had considered it on previous occasions.

He called the committee's attention to the fact that the statistics compiled by the United States Government showed that the poultry business was greater than the raising of wheat, and before any legislation was enacted which affected it in any way, careful consideration should be given the matter. He added that poultry men who had been in the business for years were of the opinion that the freezing of the fowl undrawn did not in any way affect its condition so that the public would suffer.

He pointed out that the raising of poultry was something that could not be controlled by a trust, in that a man with a small plot of ground could enter the business with small capital and be a competitor of the beef industry. New York City and New York State, he said, were called upon to reach out into the far West for a sufficient supply, and the only way that it could be secured was by refrigerating process. Poultry raised in New York State, he said, was not a serious competitor to foreign business, as it brought a much higher price than that frozen in order to be preserved.

Poultry with the entrails drawn is liable to contamination from the standpoint that the breaking of the flesh caused the bacteria to

gather from the air. He argued that the practical side of the question was that with proper refrigeration there was no danger of the fowl being contaminated in an undrawn state, while drawn it was just the opposite.

Dr. Henry A. Higley was introduced as a man who could not be hired to take a position other than that which he believed to be right. Dr. Higley took up the scientific question of bacteria, arguing that the fowl in the drawn state was more susceptible to disease than when undrawn. He informed the committee that under the bill there was nothing to prevent a dealer from selling decomposed articles, though this point is covered by another law.

He argued that the four kinds of bacteria which are alleged to exist in the undrawn fowl exist now in every healthy human being. It is normally found in the intestinal tract of man and is beneficial in that it aids digestion. If the committee wanted to report the bill it might go further and provide for sterilized food and air. Cold, he held, killed bacteria at 41° Fahrenheit, and there are very few species that can grow under that temperature.

He told of various experiments he made on poultry, and about passing a swab over an eighth of an inch of fowl after being drawn. The swab was examined 24 hours later and it was found that 1,000 colonies of bacteria had formed.

Mr. Dowie took up the practical side of the case and argued that the breaking of the flesh exposed it to bacteria. He said that to enact the law the refrigerating trade would be seriously injured, and it would revolutionize the business and prevent the carrying of fowl during a certain period of the year.

Dr. Cavana, of Oneida, who has backed the bill in previous years, said it was not his purpose to cripple an industry, but to prevent practices which are detrimental to public health and life. He told of personal experiences he had had with ptomaine poisoning, and argued that the increased death rate in the last year showed that science had not been able to cope with all the ailments of the body. His argument followed former lines and was not at all impressive, as was shown by the committee vote of 9 to 2 against the bill.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 9th, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 37,435 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,692 lbs.; Richmond, 62 lbs.; total, 46,189 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,970 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 2,070 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 10,425 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,277 lbs.; total, 11,702 lbs.

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GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 9 averaged 7.12 cents per pound.

The West Side Master Butchers will hold a eucire and dance at Lyric Hall, No. 725 Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, evening, March 27.

Branch No. 8 of the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers holds its annual ball at Harlem Casino on Wednesday evening next, March 20.

B. Buxbaum will add to the several markets he operates in upper Manhattan in the near future by opening another shop on Washington Heights.

Manager H. B. Collins, of the Swift produce department, was in New York this week surveying the wreck of the egg market and chucking over the way "Tom" Sullivan got out from under.

CITY MEAT RULE AMENDED.

The Board of Health on Wednesday considered a resolution amending the city's sanitary code relative to the carting of meats through the streets, and conforming to the regulation of the federal inspection law regarding that point. The conflict between the federal regulation and the city rule regarding the cartage of meat carcasses with heads attached has resulted in great annoyance to slaughterers and packers, and Health Commissioner Darlington, finally decided to make the city code conform to the federal regulation. Hereafter there will be no interference by city inspectors with carcasses having heads attached which are being carted to government-inspected establishments. The resolution will come up for final adoption next week.

The change will be made in response to general complaint of the trade. Section 45 of the sanitary code requires that "no meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been cooled after killing, nor until the entrails, head and feet, except head and feet of swine, shall have been removed." In con-

flict with this was regulation 62 of the federal meat inspection law, which requires that meat and meat food products from the carcasses of animals which have not had post mortem inspection by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the time of slaughter, will not be admitted into establishments where inspection is maintained. The exception to this rule applies to carcasses with the head and all viscera, with a few exceptions, held together by natural attachments.

Thus the sanitary code forbade the offering for sale of animals with the head attached, and the federal rule demanded that the head shall be attached in certain cases. This conflict of regulations was a constant source of annoyance to the trade, and when the matter was finally brought to the attention of the Health Board in an insistent way, Dr. Darlington suggested a remedy, which will change the sanitary code to conform to the federal regulation. A resolution was introduced amending Section 45, omitting the word "head."

NEW YORK BUTCHERS' COMPANY BALL.

The second annual entertainment and ball of the Mutual Aid Society of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company took place last Friday evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, more popularly known as Terrace Garden. It was a bad night for the scores of retail butcher friends of the company and the organization to get out, but the majority of them were on hand nevertheless, and though shops had to be opened bright and early on Saturday morning, most of them were "game," and stayed with the festivities until Professor Lemlein's musicians sounded the "Home, Sweet Home" signal.

One of the features of the evening was the presentation to Vice-President Mayer Meyers, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, of a handsome portrait of himself. The presentation was made in behalf of the aid society by President Arthur Bloch, of the company, and Mr. Meyers responded happily.

The boxes were filled with a glittering array, conspicuous in which was Director James Weston and party in a box draped with the Irish flag. Among the occupants of the boxes were the following:

Box A—President and Mrs. Arthur Bloch, Mr. Merwin Bloch, Mr. and Miss Weixel, Mrs. Litthauer, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Birnbaum and Miss Germain Levy.

Box B—Vice-President and Mrs. Mayer Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Z. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Hess and Mr. Ludwig Stern.

Box D—Director and Mrs. Samuel Bloch, Mrs. Elsie Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Greenspecht and Mr. and Miss Lyons.

Box 1—Treasurer Aaron Buchsbaum and party.

Box 2—Secretary and Mrs. W. G. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Shaffer and Mr. and Mrs. Katz.

Box 3—Hon. Isaac Fromme and party.

Box 4—Director Charles Grismer and party.

Box 5—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McMulkin, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Miss Fulmar and Miss Irvine.

Box 6—Mr. A. C. Ernest and Miss Anna Walsh, Mr. Rupel and Miss Marcus, Mr. Harry Meyer and Miss Lillian Jackson.

Box 7—Messrs. Joseph W. Stern and sons.

Box 8—Mr. and Mrs. A. Klug and daughter.

Box 9—Mr. John Weilman and party.

Box 10—Dr. and Mrs. Gill, Mrs. H. Serf, Mr. and Mrs. Platt and Mr. and Mrs. Levy.

Box 11—Representatives of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

Box 12—Director and Mrs. James Weston, Mr. Raleigh Hyatt, Miss Sue Sullivan, Miss

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May Sullivan, Miss Greenberg and Mr. J. Sullivan, Jr.

Box 13.—Misses Luger, Mr. Murphy, Miss Rose Brown and Mr. and Miss Carlin.

Box 14.—Guests of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company.

Box 15.—Mr. A. Israelson and friends.

Box 16.—Mrs. Moses with her sons and daughter.

Box 17.—Mr. Moe Frank, Mrs. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Prager.

Box 18.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Samuels and Miss Samuels.

Box 19.—Mr. N. A. Eisler and party.

Box 20.—Mr. Morris Buchsbaum and party.

Box 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Crawford and guests.

Box 22.—Mr. Sigmund Ober, Miss Blum, Miss Ober, Mr. and Miss Smith, Mr. Ira Schieber, Miss Epstein, Mr. Herbert Lang, Mr. S. Apfelbaum and Mr. Leo Alexander.

Box 23.—Mr. Joseph Masterson and party.

The officers of the society are: Daniel H. Crawford, president; Jacob Mannheimer, vice-president; August Feick, treasurer; Sigmund Ober, financial secretary; Louis Serf, recording secretary; Conrad Zingler, sergeant-at-arms; trustees—John J. Gallagher, John H. Anderson, Abraham L. Bloch. The committees in charge of the affair included the following: Floor Manager—Richard Z. Meyers. Assistant Floor Manager—Nicholas Byrnes, Jr. Floor Committee—Jacob Farber, chairman; Joseph Ramp, John Dougherty, Michael Canavan, Thomas Baggs, Al. Peterson, John Kessner. Reception Committee—Ove Jurgenson, chairman; Nathan Rosenau, O. G. Dietz, Albert E. McMulkin, Harvey T. Hackett, Frank Cramer, Joseph Vogelsang. Arrangement Committee—Abraham L. Bloch, chairman; John Barrett, Henry Hilsdorf, John J. Gallagher, Samuel Meyer, John H. Anderson, John Kirch. Entertainment Committee—Louis Serf, chairman; Jacob Mannheimer, August Feick, Sigmund Ober.

FELDMAN IN THE FAT BUSINESS.

Otto G. Feldman, manager of the beef department at the headquarters house of the Conron Brothers' Company, Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue, resigned his place this week to go into the hide and fat business. He will enter the well-known hide and tallow firm of Joseph Haberman, in West Fortieth street. Mr. Feldman has been in charge of the Conron beef department in Gansevoort market ever since it was established and has made it a big success. He has hosts of friends in and out of the trade who will be pleased to hear of his new connection.

Mr. Feldman was given a farewell dinner by his fellow-workers of the Conron staff at Gee's restaurant on Thursday evening, at which a number of outside meat men were present. John and Joseph Conron and other heads of departments were present and there were a number of speeches and much jollity. Mr. Feldman was presented with a handsome testimonial. He is succeeded in the beef de-

partment at the Conron house by John Hawley.

A HOTEL BUYING COMBINATION.

It was reported this week that an attempt was being made to organize all New York hotels and restaurants into a co-operative enterprise for the purpose of buying all goods through their own organization, thus doing away with the middleman and jobber, and presumably making a big saving in cost. It was said that Aaron Bodenweiser was promoting the scheme. Mr. Bodenweiser was announced as having had recent affiliations with meat interests in Chicago. Grocery circles were chiefly interested in the reported movement, though meats and produce were presumably to be included in the co-operative buying scheme.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Altanese, G., 11 Prince; H. Brand.
Adaimo, G., 217 Sullivan; H. Brand.
Bartz, H., 203 E. 104th; H. Brand.
Castellano, C., 125 Sullivan; H. Brand.
Dannelave, G., 190 Hester; H. Brand.
Eisely, E., 27 Pitt; H. Brand.
Flier & Friedman, 80½ Ludlow; H. Brand.
Goldberg, W., 88 E. 111th; H. Brand.
Gottlieb, S., 1816 Lexington Ave.; H. Brand.
Goldberg, S., 307 W. 117th; United D. B. Assn.
Hunt, C., 1135 3d Ave.; H. Brand.
Kahn, A., 129 Monroe; United D. B. Assn.
Korn, G., 531 E. 12th; H. Brand.
Kroll, S., 101 W. 143d; H. Brand.
Kassewitz, J., 42 Rutgers; H. Brand.
Klein, A., 729 E. 9th; J. Levy.
Levin, M., 53 E. 110th; J. Levy.
Licenziato, S., 62 Sullivan; H. Brand.
Moscowitz, P., 106 Goerck; J. Levy.
Patiken, H., 162 E. 114th; H. Brand.
Solomon, S., 522 E. Houston; H. Brand.
Scollinek, J., 614 E. 5th; H. Brand.
Sattenspeil, F., 130 Ave C; S. Weinrib.
Testa, S., 228 E. 107th; H. Brand.
Teicher, A., 245 E. 77th; J. Levy.
Wettstein, S., 532 E. 6th; J. Levy.
Wanenn, M., 117 Essex; H. Brand.
Winicoff, W., 22 Clinton; United D. B. Assn.
Zapikow, L. & A., 209 Christie; H. Brand.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bolsen, Benjamin, 235 Lee Ave.; Darling & Co.
Chodosh, Elias, 361 Howard Ave.; Levy Bros.
Eisenberg, Michael, 202 So. 1st; Levy Bros.
Geis, Louis, 153 Meeker Ave.; Peter Ruger.
Jensen, Sophie & Matilda, 863 Fulton; F. A. Van Iderstine & Son.
Kottler, Morris, & Nathan Cooperman, 522 Dumont Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Mitzner, Louis, 677 Metropolitan Ave.; Levy Bros.
Reinhard, Teyve, 390 Sutter Ave.; Levy Bros.
Russakow, Louis, 60 Hinsdale; Darling & Co.
Zarcone, Frank, 662 Washington Ave.; Abraham Kanter.
Zarcone, Domenick, 952 3d Ave.; J. Levy.
Zarcone, Frank, 622 Washington; Gustav Selmer.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bock, J., 500 W. 134th; Dumrauf & Wicke.
Benjamin, E. J. & Briggs; Crouse Grocery Co.
Frank, I & H., 1565 Madison Ave.; B. Levine.
Ferenbach, M., 101 W. 143d; J. Sills & Sons.
Karp, S., 255-57 E. 3d; S. Leon.
Lion, J., 1440 Madison Ave.; Drosin Bros.
Reiss, J. L. & H., 199 St. Marks Pl.; A. J. Schlesinger.
Simon, H., 1517 3d Ave.; O. Rein.
Strausberg & Weintraub, 528 E. 12th; S. Herzog.
Twenty-eighth Street Co., 17-19 E. 27th; Century Investment Co.
Unger, J., 109 Ave. A; M & M. Unger.
Accetta, M. C., 385 Broome; V. Caputo.
Berg, B., 1628 Amsterdam Ave.; J. Rossen.
Caputo, V., 337 E. 115th; E. R. Richler.
Delpenck, B. & J., 297 7th Ave.; Duparquet, H. & M. Co.
Gordon, M., 151 Mercer; M. Shinkman.
Levine, S., 388 Canal; M. E. Willcock.
Moresco, A., 1543 Broadway; L. Ceva Co.
Molostawsky & Hartman, 60 Ave. B; A. Molostawsky.
Orlando, V., 502 Amsterdam Ave.; Barth & Son.
Pelansky, J., 295 Bowery; Weston & Co.
Piccoli, L., 6 Roosevelt; E. R. Biehler.
Polansky, A., 289 Bowery; Weston & Co.
Rams, A., 5 E. 14th; S. Kasner.
Schuler & Dermer, 131 Rivington; D. Dermer.
Vogda, A., 1094 3d Ave.; Weston & Co.
Wagener, L., 3 Hudson; W. A. Van Nest.
Weiss & Gottlieb, 55 W. 125th; J. L. Frank.
Wright, J. O., 182 St. Nicholas Ave.; Gramplon R. Co.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Aiello, G., 308 E. 109th; N. Rosa.
Aiello, G., 318 E. 109th; N. Rosa.
Berman & Glazenberg, 213 E. Broadway; H. Spector.
Barkman, P. G., 553 3d Ave.; Strokmeier & Arpe Co.
Drago, G., 28 Bedford; Parrinelli & Santangelo.
Hummel, J., 127 Rivington; S. Steinbauer.
Marder, M., 1074 Park Ave.; M. B. Fertig.
Mains, N. 94 West Houston; A. Peragallo.
Rossen, J., 1628 Amsterdam Ave.; B. Berg.
Pullman & Marcato, 214 7th Ave.; B. Alexander.
Palmieri, A., 165 Mulberry; L. Spagnuolo.
Rein, O., 1517 3d Ave.; H. Simon.
Rosenberg, A., 226 E. 104th; S. Weinstein.
Seif, J., 80 Nassau; L. Pinkus.
Volene, V., Jr., 774 Columbus Ave.; I. Cohen.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Mastorakos, Cosmas and George Vagelakos, 1143 Manhattan Ave.; Harry J. Van Housen.
Sussman, Sam, 27 Atlantic Ave.; M. Rosenblum.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Clark, Thomas, 4806 3d Ave.; Frederica J. Messner.
Phillipates, Joseph, 76 North 7th; Anthony Phillips.
Rusakoff, Benjamin, 95 Cook; Abraham Levikow.
Schroder, Peter A. H., 49 Hicks; Edward Stoltz.
Terris, Jacob D., 174 Nassau Ave.; Blume Kupperman.
Van Hassel, H. W., 170 5th Ave.; William & Frank Kumm.
Webb, James H., 1286 Fulton; W. E. Heisler.
Wedemeyer, Chris., Jr., 2633 Pitkin Ave.; Geo. M. Holfeld.

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